The Weekly Post.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1874. IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER, $1 50.

AFTER TEN YEARS.

Heigh-ho! and so you've found that locket which had lain,
Forgotten, all these years of lapping joy and pain?
You think the face tender,—the dark eyes brave and true?
Well, friend, 'twas long ago, but once I thought so too.

Ten years! they vanish like a dream at sight of this;
I see again the red mouth quiv'ring 'neath my kiss.
The brown, loose-floating hair, the scarlet-tinted cheek,
And eyes that spoke their love as only eyes can speak,

Poor, foolish, faithful heart! whose god was common clay,—
Which said "Farewell," with smiles; and broke that self-same day!
Its passion and its pain are part of things gone by;
We coax the bud to blow, e'en though the flow'r must die.

A woman bears my name, whose smoothly-banded hair
Ripples above a brow coldly and proudly fair.
Her eyes are blue and haughtily serene; but yet
But yet—what do they lack? what is it I regret?

Pshaw! am I going mad to feel remorse so wild?
Who in my place would not have done the same, and smiled,

As I, remembering the folly which could deem
Man's love a thing immortal? Broken, girlish dream?

"The King is dead. Long live the King!" such is our cry,
Sweet, I shall love you forever! but—well—good-bye

MIRIAM KIRTLAND.

THE GOLD CROSS.

"You can hardly consider it a gift, Maggie, because I shall split it in two, and keep half for myself."

George Wayland looked straight into Maggie Carroll's brown eyes as he spoke, and saw the sudden glow of love in them, as they met for a second his ardent gaze, and then hid under their blue veiled, silken fringed lids.

"I shall prize it highly, George, and the more from the fact that you wear one half while I wear the other."

"But will you wear it always, under all circumstances?"

"Always, under all circumstances," she repeated merrily.

He neatly severed the narrow, thin cross, and fastened one section to his watch chain, and the other to the piece of narrow velvet Maggie had bought, and that he tied for her around her white throat.

"I like it better than a ring, George," she said, shyly; "because every one knows who is engaged, by just looking at their left hand."

"As if I wouldn't like every soul in Meadowside to know I had won you, my shy, brown-eyed darling. I am only too proud and too happy."

Maggie interrupted him, playfully—"Despite the visible jealousy of a certain lady, who considers me a bold rival?"

"Despite even Cora Adrian's foolish jealousy; while I feel several inches taller than poor Ned Morrison, whom I did cut out unmercifully, didn't I?"

A little shadow passed over Maggie's face, and instinctively she clung to her lover's arm.

"Oh, George! I am actually afraid of Ned, lately. Only last night he said I'd be sorry yet that I refused him. He's so morose and sullen since—since"—

She blushed a little, and George magnanimously helped her through.

"Since I asked and was not refused by those sweet lips. Never mind Ned, Maggie. Naturally he feels jealous. I would, myself, under reversed circumstances. But all this has nothing to do with our promise to wear the little gold cross while we are separated for these three months that are so close at hand. But Maggie, my little girl, if ever the time should come—mind, I have no idea that it will—but if it should come, that you want to be released from me, all you've to do is to send your half of the cross to me. It will be the mute token of my misery."

But Maggie smiled up in his face cheerfully.

"If all the misery you ever anticipate comes by means of this little messenger," and she laid her hand lightly on the glittering trinket, "rest assured you'll have little of it. But, Sir Knight, suppose you weary of my colors? What then?"

He folded her tightly in his arms and kissed her.

"As if I could ever change?"

So the two, in that blissful, painful parting, that seemed ages to them, renewed their vows. The old, old story, yet ever new.

The cheerful rays of the astral lamp on the round, crimson-covered table, beamed over Maggie Carroll's white fingers, and flashed like a spark of liquid silver on her tiny thimble and polished needle, as her hands flew gracefully over her work.

She had cleared away the tea dishes, and her parents had gone to a friend's. Little Bessie lay sleeping on the lounge, with the light shaded from her eyes, and Maggie, with a garment she was making for one of her bridal outfits, had settled happily, cosily down to her evening's work, thinking with every stitch she set of George Wayland, by this time away out in Omaha, where he would gain a good many hundred dollars in putting the machinery in a new mill—money that would start them nicely at housekeeping.

Maggie's pleasant reverie was dissipated by an impatient rap on the sitting room door, followed, before she could unfasten her work from her knee, and go to the door and open it, by Ned Morrison.

"Don't get up, Maggie, I can find a chair for myself. I've been here often enough to make myself at home, haven't I? for all I don't appear to be particularly wanted."

Maggie's cheeks flamed at the insinuated want of hospitality, but she very pleasantly arose and placed a chair near the fire.

"Oh, no, Ned; you only imagine we don't want to see you. Sit down. Ain't you cold? Mother and father are gone——"

"I don't care where they are gone. I came to see you, and none but you."

He drew his chair away from the fire, and near the table where Maggie sat.

"Well, Ned, here I am for you to see."

She was determined not to allow her annoyances to escape her, so she assumed from the first a friendly, cheery tone. And it mollified Ned as she intended it should.

"I was a little rough on the old folks, Maggie; but the truth is, since—since—you and that Wayland fellow have been such friends, I see precious little of you anyway."

Maggie could have bitten her tongue to have prevented the blush she felt surging over her face.

"I would naturally see more of my betrothed husband than merely a friend. Ned, please hand me the scissors."

She did not lift her eyes, but slipped her thread silently, and went on sewing while Ned toyed with the scissors moodily. Finally, almost abruptly, he spoke:

"I'll get out and leave you in peace, Maggie, if you'll give me one of your curls to remember you by."

Maggie smiled indulgently, secretly thankful at such a cheap release.

"You may have any curl you want; Ned, and welcome. Only, you must not take it as a pledge of banishment, Ned." And now Maggie laid down her sewing, and looked into his moody half-scorned face. "I wish for your sake it had been as you so desire. But as it is not, as I am so content, let it all be forgotten. Which curl will you have? She leaned her head toward him coquetishly; and he awkwardly, tremblingly, cut one off close to her neck; so close, the cold steel made her start.

The moment he had severed it, he threw down the scissors, thrust the curl in his pocket in a wad, and arose from his chair.

"I said I'd go. Good bye, Maggie."

Almost before Maggie could recover from her surprise at his wild, abrupt, way, he was off, his footsteps ringing loud on the frozen ground.

His eyes were brighter than usual, and his face fairly worked with exultation as he drew the tangled black curl from his pocket; and with it a band of black velvet, to which a tiny, plain gold cross was attached.

Little did my lady know I cut the velvet with the curl, and only begged the hair that I might secure the cross. Little did the lovers—curse 'em—know I overheard their sugar-candy romance about the token of the cross; But if George Wayland don't get this back before I'm a week older, it'll be strange. Trust either of them for an explanation; they're too plaguey proud."

And Maggie went on with her sewing for another hour in blissful unconsciousness of the loss of her treasure. Afterward she and Bessie had a game of romps before Bessie finally went to bed; and still later, at half-past nine, she and her brother Ben went down to the last mail to see if there was a letter from George.

It was not until she had retired to her own own room, and stood before her dressing bureau to arrange her hair for the night, that she missed it, and then she missed it at the very first glance in the glass.

It was down stairs, of course, on the floor, where it had fallen when she and Bessie had their game of fun; or, O! suppose she had lost it on the street on the way to the Postoffice! It was very probable, very, and when she had crept softly down stairs, lamp in hand, and thoroughly searched the sitting-room in vain, she knew it was really lost on the street. What would George say of her carelessness? How could the velvet have come untied? and with a little fit of crying over her loss, Maggie went to bed and dreamed of wading ankle deep through gold crosses.

George Wayland, on his way home from a hard day's work, stopped in the post-office in the far off Western city for the long delayed letter from Maggie Carroll. It had been a fortnight now, since he had received the last, and a worried sort of feeling took possession of him at the delay.

Was Maggie ill? away from home—or—George hated himself for the ugly thought that more than once flitted unbidden across his mind—Morrison's heirship to a long disputed estate, that Maggie could have changed her mind? Yes, it was barely possible, and that was all, George decided; and when the mail was at last opened, and the rush at the boxes were lessened somewhat, and George actually saw there was one for him, he felt it was very impossible.

But he shook with surprise and sick fear to see Ned Morrison's handwriting. What was the news in the sealed envelope?

He tore it rudely open, and, wrapped in a tissue paper, dropped in his trembling hands—Maggie's gold cross!

Not a word; only this mute sign—the very token he had suggested! How contemptuous the blank piece of paper seemed to him, and how unutterably mocking did his name, in Ned Morrison's handwriting appear.

So, not only possible or probable that Maggie could throw him over, but actually undeniably the fact, that she had done so. And he away out West, with but one friend—his companion in labor. Maggie's cousin Jim—and stinting to save money for Maggie, and working day and night for her sake.

O! was it any wonder he gnashed his teeth in a rage of grief? He crushed his letter into his pocket and drew his cap down over his eyes, and strode on, dumb from the blow, never seeing, never hearing Jim Carroll, who had got a letter from home, and, having read it, was waiting to deliver messages to George."

"What can ail the man?" thought Jim, with wonder, and he started after, and stepped on some little, hard object as he put his foot down. He stooped and picked up the little golden cross.

"George has lost it off his watch chain, I suppose."

He put it in his pocket and went on, intending to overtake Wayland and give him his lost trinket. But, by dint of fast walking, maybe, George was out of sight. And on the morrow one of the hands gave him a pencil note from Wayland:

"I've a little business to attend to further down for a week or so. Keep things going on. Back soon as I can.

G. W."

Then, when Jim started off on his day's work, it suddenly occurred to him that, as George would be away probably more than a week, he would send his cross home to Maggie for safe-keeping. He knocked around so among the machinery, that it might get broken or lost, and he knew George prized it highly. So—the fates willed it that he had no time to write a note—he thrust it into an envelope lying on George's desk, already directed to Maggie, and sent it on its ill-omened message, all unconscious of the mischief he was brewing by the act.

The long winter has passed away—somehow or other, but Maggie Carroll hardly knew how. It was enough for her that she had been very wretched and unutterably miserable since a day months past, when, without a word of warning, she had received from George Wayland the cross he had solemnly sworn to always wear for her sake.

Ned Morrison, too, had seemed so delighted when he learned—how such pitiful facts do leak out—that it was all over with Maggie and George, and full of pomposity and self-importance over his inheritance, had tormented Maggie half crazy to accept him.

And now, when even his dull head had been made to know it was impossible, and he had transferred his attentions and affections to Amy Harrow, he was to be married, and George Wayland and Jim Carroll were coming home on the same night.

Now it was sundown, and in an hour they would meet, for George was obliged to see Maggie's father on business at the earliest moment. And so she dressed in the self-same suit she had worn that night George had tied the velvet around her neck, a dark, claret-silk dress, and in a painful memory of that dear past, fastened the cross in its old place. George Wayland should see she had kept her word if he had not. She would let him know that though carelessness lost her hers, still she would be true to him no matter how false he was to her. And so, when her father called her down from her room, she went with slow, listless footsteps, and wildly throbbing heart that would not be still, to meet the man she loved so dearly, the man who had ceased to regard her almost as soon as he was out of her presence.

She had heard his voice so round and full, and so sweet to her hungry ears, before the door that stood ajar. "Ned Morrison to be married to-night to little Amy Harrows! Why I thought—"and that very moment Maggie walked quietly in, her face pale as death, her blue eyes burning like stars.

"George, I am glad to see you. How do you do?"

She extended her hand and looked him frankly in the face. And why should she not? Maggie had naturally supposed that he would have been perfectly careless, utterly indifferent, and here he was actually trembling like a man with an ague.

Had he been conscious smitten at sight of her loyalty flaunted so openly in the very face of his treachery? "Yes," Maggie was deciding, "it was the cross that made—"and then Georgie's voice, this time low, intense, addressed her:

"Maggie, can you explain away this sickening mystery? I find to my utter demoralization, that Ned is to be married, and not to you. And yet the cross came to me in his hand-writing.

All over Maggie's face flamed the red surges. Her lost treasure found by Ned Morrison, and sent—oh, so maliciously!—to George Wayland. And then a giddy, blinding rush of happiness almost choked her.

"O, George! I lost it somehow, somewhere. I never knew. Do you think, really, I could have been so—so—"

Her tears, welling thick and fast, almost choked her.

"But this cross, Maggie, that you have on?"

"It came in a blank letter one day, two or three weeks after I lost mine, and I supposed you wanted to get rid of me. You know what you said."

Wayland looked utterly thunderstricken."

"I have mine at this moment. I have been as true as steel. See!"

He threw back his overcoat; there was the tiny cross attached to his watch-chain.

"Oh, George!"

"Maggie, my own darling!"

It was utterly incomprehensible to them, but they loved each other, and what did they care?

That evening, when all the family, with the two guests, were sitting around the fire, Jim Carroll asked Maggie if she ever received the little cross he sent her, and then it was as plain as sunshine, although none of them ever knew of Ned Morrison's theft, nor in their new blissful happiness did they care.

FASHION ITEMS.

A modification of the redingote will be the most fashionable street garment.

Velvet pockets on the outside of street dresses are very fashionable, stylish, and unique.

They are wearing the buckles that used to be worn at the back as a fastening for the necklace now.

The spring bonnet will be very large, and will turn up on one side and down on the other, something in the cavalry style.

Napoleon blue, green, brown, and purple will be some of the fashionable colors in spring goods. Of green there are twenty different shades.

Nowadays all the trimming on street dresses appears to be concentrated on the front breadths. Black silk, velvet, and beads is the handsomest and most genteel combination.

Embroidered sashes are something new. They are of black watered silk, embroidered with black floss and fine jet beads; or of black, embroidered in colors. They are very handsome, and destined to become very fashionable.

Evening dresses are no longer made with very deep trains, and the overskirt as it used to be is entirely done away with. All the trimming intended to be seen is concentrated on the front breadth, and the court train commences at the side seams. There is something very elegant about this new style.

Street dresses are now lined on the bottom with black leather, which preserves the silk, prevents the skirt turning up; and also prevents the material being cut. This is a French idea, we believe, and certainly a good and sensible one. The leather comes prepared especially for the purpose.

BONNETS IN HEAVEN.

"The sweetest thing!" She held it up before me,
A trifle, very small, of flowers and lace,
And then she placed it for my admiration,
Upon the curls above her charming face,

"It is a charming thing!" I answered, looking
Not at the bonnet, but her face, the while,
And she, who thought I meant the airy trifle,
Looked so delighted that I had to smile.

An hour after, she sat beside me,
I whispered something 'bout love's paradise;
She answered not; I saw that she was thinking,
By the grave look which darkened in her eyes.

"What are you thinking, love?" I softly asked her;
A moment more and her reply was given;
"Why, I was wondering now don't think me foolish
If angels have new bonnets up in heaven!"

LADIES' VEILS.

If you transpose what ladies wear—Veil
'Twill plainly show what bad folks are—Vile.
Again, if you transpose the same,
You'll see an ancient Hebrew name—Levi.
Change it again, and it will show
What all on earth desire to do—Live.
Transpose the letters yet once more,
What bad men do you'll then explore—Evil.

THE FASHIONS.

[Harper's Bazar.]

SPRING SUITS.

Fresh importations of spring suits arrive weekly. They consist of carriage dresses of two shades of silk, or else of contrasting colors; of black costumes that are partly silk, partly cashmere; pretty woolen fabrics, such as vigogne and armure, made over silk skirts, and charming dresses, suitable for the house, promenade, or carriage, made of striped summer silks. The importations thus far are confined to basques and overskirts, but polonaises will appear later.

THE NEW BASQUES.

The new basques are square in back and front, or straight around, with English backs and lappels, or else much shorter behind than before; the fashion of sloping them short on the hips, with pointed front and back is not seen. There are both single and double breasted basques; the latter are made with a "plastron," or straight narrow vest piece set on the front, and fastened by two straight rows of buttons from the high throat down to the square edge of the basque. The flaring Medicis collar, of both of the materials of which the dress is composed, finishes high necks; ruffs are also added to this collar, and are sometimes used without it, and are always voluminous; indeed the neck will be dressed more elaborately than ever.

UPPER SKIRTS AND TABLIERS.

The new costumes exaggerate the old fancy for flat clinging front of dresses with very bouffant backs. Some of the new upper skirts intended to produce this effect consist of alternate breadths of two shades of silk tied in a tangled mass, and draped in a mysterious fashion upon the back breadths of the lower skirt, making them far more bouffant than the graceful skirts of the present season. Such over-skirts are designed for elaborate dresses made with tablier fronts; others that will be more generally adopted are far simpler in shape.

The pretty round overskirts of today will not be discarded, but will be oddly remodelled by draping the right side high by a bow placed quite far back, while the belt will hang plainly to the edge of the dress skirt, and the clinging front breadth will be buttoned its entire length to the breadth next it on each side by large buttons and bound button-holes. Tabliers are narrow, often covering but one breadth; and never extending beyond the first side gore, which is now sloped closely, measuring only a finger-length across the top, where it is sewed to the belt without a particle of fullness.

HOW TO MAKE SKIRTS CLING CLOSELY.

The new shirts show a simple plan for massing their fullness behind, which also produces a panier puff, shortens the back breadths for the street, or gives them a pretty sweep when worn as demi-trains. This is done by putting a drawing string across the three back breadths on the wrong side, about half a yard below the belt. When this is drawn tightly the three front breadths cling closely, and the back has a bouffant puff, which is easily shortened for the street by a couple of tapes hanging from the belt and buttoned to the shirred tape-cover below.

SKIRT TRIMMINGS.

The new skirt trimmings are pleatings of silk of two shades, shirred flounces, puffs made by reversed pleats and folds turned upward and lopping. The new pleatings are alternate strips from one to two inches wide of light and dark silk, as two shades of brown, or else of contrasting colors, such as plum and blue, or else salmon and chestnut brown. Various arrangements of shirred flounces will be the popular fashion for all summer fabrics, grenadine, batiste, muslin, and light woolen materials; the gathered puffs are excellent for wash dresses, as they are easily laundried when folded in the middle and ironed like a ruffle, then opened. A shirred band two-eighths wide, with a ruffle on each edge, will also be placed on hemmed muslin skirts, without flounces at the top of the hem.

SILKS OF TWO SHADES.

For making a spring dress of two shades of silk the prettiest mode is of brown faille—soft dove-color, with dark leaf brown. The square basque of dark silk has a straight plastron of the dove shade, fastened by two rows of buttons down the front; the back is a round waist, with a fan sewed on, made of alternate pleats of the two shades; the light Medicis collar shows its dark lining along the edge; light sleeves, with dark cuff and stiff Henri III., puff around the armhole. The demi-train has three light front breadths separated from three dark back ones by four folds of the two shades laid down the second side seam, a drawing string holds the back in position. Around the foot is the new pleating of two shades, only a finger deep in front, widening to three fingers behind, where a second row is added. The tablier covering the three front breadths has clusters of wide pleatings that show only the dark shades, headed by narrow light pleating, and four upturned folds of the dark brown. The intricate bouffant drapery behind consists of four half breadths of the alternate shades corded on the edge and tied in a puff with hanging ends.

WOOL AND SILK SUITS.

How to make spring costumes for church, and visiting and brides' traveling suits is the query of correspondents. Pretty shades of grey, either the clear hue, or the slate grey with blue tinges, or the greenish sage grey, are selected for these; the skirt and sleeves are silk, the over-dress and flounces are cashmere or vigogne.

STRIPED SPRING SILKS.

Even stripes of white with a color are chosen for summer silks. A pretty fashion of making these is to have one deep bias shirred flounce around the skirt, or else two narrow ones. Let the over-skirt have a sharp-pointed apron of two sloped breadths with a seam down the middle, on which are four bows of bias silk; its three draped full back breadths are square on the sides, and the whole edged by a bias ruffle, headed by a band or cluster of upturned folds. The basque is much longer in front than behind, is trimmed with fringe or ruffle, and the coat sleeves have cuffs with a bias scarf tied around them. Medicis collar and ruff of the silk.

VARIETIES.

Loose, soft, irregular puffs of white crepe lisse trim the neck and wrists of French costumes. Tortoise-shell buttons an inch in diameter, with plain surface, are $8 a dozen. Smoked pearl buttons, plain and engraved finely, are shown in three sizes for waist, skirt and wrap, and cost from 75 cents up to $7 25 a dozen. Cut-steel buttons will remain in fashion for spring woolen and silk costumes. Opal-tinted pearl buttons are used in abundance on French dresses. They cost from $1 50 a dozen upward.

HOOK MY FROCK.

[St. Louis Republican.]

A day or two ago Justice Jecko received a call from a young man and a young woman, each of whom was the bearer of a portly carpet-sack.

"Be you the squire?" asked the young man with an air of diffidence.

"I be. Do you want to get married?"

"Yes, sir. We want it done right away, don't we, Mollie?"

"Yes, 'Squire," said Mollie; "but hain't you got a dressing-room, where I can put on my bridal dress and titivate a little?"

"I am sorry to say my bridal chamber is crammed full of hobby-horses, toys, trinkets, and stuff seized by the constable from a fancy store. However, there it is, if you think there is room enough in it for you to dress."

The bride looked into the room adjoining the office, and declared that she could make out to slip on her wedding dress in it. With carpet sack in hand she entered the lumber room, and closed the door. The bridegroom asked for another room, saying he had his wedding fixings in his valise; and would like to put them on. He was told there was no other room vacant, and that he would have to take a seat, and wait until the bride had enrobed herself, and then he could take his turn.

The young man sat down with an air of impatience, holding the carpet sack between his knees, and twirling his thumbs. Constable McGeary, whose appearance is that of a Don Juan of the most killing type (although in reality he is the chastest man that ever chased a juryman or replevined a widow's parlor furniture), had been writing at his desk when the bridal party entered, and now arose and passed into the passage way leading down stairs. The young man with the carpet sack turned red in the face as he saw the door close upon the constable. He evidently thought McGeary had gone into the store-room where the bride was making her toilet. He became nervous, threw his carpet sack into the corner, arose, sat down in another chair, and was extremely fidgetty. The more he tried to conceal his emotions the redder his face grew. At length, unable longer to endure the agony of doubt and mistrust he ran to the door of the store room and entered. A scream was heard, and then the young man came back looking very sheepish.

This rash act of the bridegroom came near breaking off the match, but the Justice explained to the bride that it was all a mistake.

"Are you a married man, "Squire?" asked the bride, putting her face to a crack in the door.

"Yes, I have been married ever so long."

"Well, then, I wish you would just come in here and hook my frock."

The Justice complied with the modest request, and in a moment the bride came out in gorgeous attire. The bridegroom then entered the room and made his toilet, and when he returned the ceremony was performed without further delay. Then the bride re-entered the store-room and changed her dress, and the happy couple marched out with their carpet sacks, highly elated.

DINING TABLES.

A novel dining table is now in use in one of the palaces of the Emperor of Russia. The table is a circular, and is placed on a weighted platform. At the touch of a signal, like a rub of Aladdin's lamp, down goes the table through the floor, and a new table loaded with fresh dishes and supplies rises in its place. But this is not all; each plate stands on a weighted disk, the table cloth being cut with circular openings, one for each plate. If a guest desires a change of plate, he touches a signal at his side, when, presto, his plate disappears and another rises. These mechanical dining tables render the presence of servants quite superfluous. In this country, at the Oneida Community, they employ dining tables having the central part made to revolve. Here the goblets, spoons, tea and coffee, casters, pitchers, and other necessary articles of table furniture are replaced; revolving the centre piece, the sitter brings before him whatever article may be desired without the intervention of a special waiter.

A MEMORY.

I am sitting 'neath the hawthorne,
By the old mill where we played,
In those days forever vanished,
Leaving naught but Winter's shade
And I know not why, but fancy
Brings a train of thoughts to me,
And again we boys, together,
Wander in our child-hood free.

Here we stood beside this brooklet,
Made our plans for future, dim,
Here, we often caught the minnows,
In our hats without a rim,
There upon that hill-side yonder,
Crowned we "Elsie" queen of May,
With a wreath of snowy daisies;
How my mind recalls that day.

Now I see her blue eyes, sparkling
With their ever radiant light,
And the golden ringlets falling
On the brow so pure and white,
And I hear the children singing,
Bowing by her floral throne;
Memory why bring back this vision;
'Tis a scene forever flown.

And I see the peaceful valley,
With its mossy, flowery nooks;
When we studied useful lessons,
Taught from out fair nature's books,
Where we read our Father's wisdom,
In each thing that grew around,
From the monarchs of the forest,
To the fragile buds we found.

Oh! these spots so dearly cherished,
How my heart around has clung,
To those hours of thoughtless boy-hood,
To the days when we were young.
How each face of our companions,
Those of yore we loved so well,
Comes once more; but cruel fancy,
'Tis but your deceiving spell.

MINNIE J. OWREY.

FARM NOTES.

ORCHARD MANAGEMENT.

To realize the best results from an orchard, we should be careful in the selection of varieties; and a well-drained location should be chosen on which to plant the trees. The distance between the rows should not be so small as to preclude the trees from obtaining their full bearing capacity, and to make it difficult to gather the fruit. Neither should there be too much space. Twenty-four feet each way has been our practice of setting trees, and we find it a suitable distance. If the land is low and flat, the land between the rows should be plowed toward the tree, so as to have the dead furrow in the center, to allow the water to pass off freely. All the sprouts should be kept from the base of the trees, but we have not found it advisable to prune out the heads, as it lessons the capacity for fruitfulness and induces the growth of water spouts.

All of the fallen fruit should be gathered and made into vinegar, as the profits of the orchards are considerably increased from this source. All fruit should be carefully hand-picked; and that intended for market should be assorted and put in clean packages. The commission men of Chicago assure us that apples in new barrels bring enough more to pay for the barrels, even if old ones could be had free of cost. Varieties that drop from trees, such as Rome Beauty, Standard and Domine, should be picked early. Winter fruit should be kept in a cool place, at a temperature of 46 degrees as near as possible.

The demand for winter apples has not yet been supplied, and if we wish to obtain the best results and find a ready market for our apples, we should plant at least three-fourths of our orchards to winter varieties.

The orchard should be sheltered on the west and north by belts of rapid growing trees of every desirable varieties. We advise the planting of white ash, American elm, sycamore and ashleaf maple. Varieties of the willow are rapid growers, but the timber is of little value.—[Ex.

SOME FEW NOTES.

A Lancaster county correspondent of the Germantown Telegraph sends the following seasonable hints in regard to the care of sheep: During the winter and early spring sheep are often affected with colds; these, if neglected, frequently become so deeply seated as to be incurable, and end in phthisic or consumption. The best remedy for a cold is, first, place your sheep in a well-ventilated, dry stable, comfortably littered; and second, give it any slightly burning medicine, with a moderate allowance of hay and a bran mash, one-fifth of which should be oil-meal. Colds or catarrhs are not only epidemic, but endemic; be careful, therefore, where you winter your sheep, that there be no predisposing cause in their locality; and when they are attacked, remove them instantly from the flock. By following these precautions and keeping them well-fed, sheltered, aired, watered and salted, one may bid defiance to disease among his flock.

No animal requires more attention than breeding mares, during cold weather particularly. They should be moderately fed with grain—oats is best—and plentifully fed with good hay or fodder, and in the stabling treatment, receive every attention paid to working horses. It is best that in good weather they should have access to a lot for the purpose of exercise, that being equally essential to their own health, as to the full development and growth of their foal. Nor should it be forgotten that, like the other animals, they should be watered thrice a day, and receive semi-weekly allowances of salt, ashes and lime.

Always be regular and systematic in feeding your stock. Regularity is the best balance wheel of agricultural enterprise; derange this, and the machine "runs down." Stated hours, and specified quantities—graduated according to circumstances, should invariably be observed. "Neither too little nor too much, too often nor too seldom," this is the true policy. The coarsest fodder should be fed out in midwinter. Animals have then sharp appetites, and will eat what would be rejected at other times. In moderate weather, stock may be fed in yards.

We again caution our readers against the fruit-peddlers who are now visiting farmers and endeavoring to palm off worthless fruit-trees.

FEEDING STOCK WITH PROFIT.

In theory a fattening animal cannot be over fed: but in practice the limit of excessive feeding is fixed by the animal's powers of assimilation. The feeder must consider various circumstances, such as the quality of the food—for if it be rich and lavishly used a large quantity will be ejected in an undigested state—the state of the animal, his age and condition. Lean animals, for example, are unable to appropriate an enormous amount of highly nutritious food, and they are liable to very much upset if they are fed too fast until they have begun to move in the right direction. They should be kept on cheap and bulky food till their powers of assimilation have improved with their condition, when they should be pushed on more rapidly.

The art of fattening depends on supplying an excess of food judiciously. A mature animal needs a certain amount of food to maintain him in store condition, and the greater the amount he can be induced to take over and above this fixed quantity the faster will the process of fattening proceed and the smaller will be the waste of that portion of food which goes merely to maintain life and which must, therefore, be lost, in a sense, to the feeder.

TRANSPLANTING IN WINTER.

Every garden of any pretense to beauty should have its little nooks and corners for small, wild and exotic plants. These spots should not be models of neatness in the way of handsomely laid walks or clean, well-cultivated beds, but a rough, wild character may be aimed at instead. Old stumps, stone piled here and there, over which ivies, moneywort, myrtle and our American Creeper may be encouraged to ramble in all their native freedom. Of course, large trees should be near to cast a shade and partly hide it all, but among the interstices between the larger objects, plant the little wild flowers and evergreen shrubs, such as Rhododendrons, Kalmias, Hollies, Wintergreens—not forgetting the Trailing Arbutus. To these may be added our wild Ferns, Moccasin flowers, Pitcher-plants, and other beautiful denizens of the woods. Many of these are difficult to transplant by ordinary methods, but can be safely removed during the winter months when there is no snow upon the ground. Take an old axe and with it chop out a ball of earth containing the roots of the plants, and carry the whole home and set out carefully. A little unfrozen soil can usually be obtained to put around and over the clump of roots when again set out. There are no such words as "can't" or "fail" with those who are determined to succeed; and many a choice plant can be secured by following the above rather laborious but certain method of transplanting. Even larger evergreens from the woods and fields may also be removed with comparative safety in the same way. But do not forget the little rustic retreat where delicate wild flowers seem to find a most congenial home, remembering that "a rare old plant is the ivy green."

VARIETIES.

A FASHION writer announced that coffins will be more profusely decorated than ever this season.

THERE will be four eclipses this year, two of the sun and two of the moon. Of these, only the eclipse, of the moon, on the 25th of October, will be visible in the United States.

THE following astonishing piece of philology is traveling through the newspapers: "The word husband" is composed of two Anglo-Saxon words, *hus* and *bonds*, meaning a *house boor*!

THE King of Portugal is a small, delicate gentleman of any age from thirty-five to forty, with a round, dusky face and close cropped hair. He is a regular book worm, and his private library is a marvel of valuable accumulations.

THE quarrel about the kind of religion that shall be taught to children in reform schools has extended to Minnesota, and the Senate of that State has passed a bill providing that minors shall be educated in the religious faith of their parents.

"AT a Dubuque wedding," the Herald says, "among the wedding presents ostentatiously displayed was a one-hundred-dollar bill, a present from the doting father to his darling daughter. After the guests had departed the old man cooly rolled up the bill, put it in his vest pocket, and that was the end of it."

SAN FRANCISCO has its peculiar policemen. A new and gorgeous Chinese temple was opened and white people thronged to see it. The Chinese were pleased with their visitors, and sent for an officer to stand at the door and show in all who came. A cousin of the Chief of Police was detailed, and on the sly he exacted an admission fee of twenty-five cents from many of the visitors.

MR. SARTORIS, Miss Grant's lover, is staying at the Arlington Hotel. He is a blonde who parts his hair in the middle, and looks intensely English. Last night, in company with the President, he attended the Illinois Sociable. The President was quite communicative about the prospective relationship. The young gentleman is about twenty-five, and very good looking.—[Wash. Letter.

THE Duchess Alexandrina, a niece of Emperor William, has demanded a separation from her husband, Duke William of Mecklenburg, and a great family council will be held accordingly. It appears that the Duke has attracted so much attention by his intimacy with a figurante of the Theatre Royal, Cassel, that it was thought proper to recall him to Berlin—and to himself.

THE following mixture is said to make a very good barometer, it being very sensitive to weather changes: Mix with 2 1-2 drachms of camphor, dissolved in ten drachms of alcohol, with 40 grains of saltpetre and 40 grains of sal ammoniac in 9 drachms of water. This mixture should be placed in a four-ounce vial, with a piece of cloth tied over its mouth, and placed in a good light, out of the sunshine, where it can be observed without handling. When the weather is fine the fluid is clear, but on the least change the chemicals rise from the bottom in beautiful froud-like crystals.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, March 7, 1874

SENATOR JONES of Nevada is rich His wealth is set down at $7,000,000.

IT is feared the advocacy of Cameron, and the crew of roosters who constituted a delegation from Philadelphia recently has effectually killed the Centennial appropriation.

"Boss" SHEPPARD promises to send several volumes of answers to the Committee of Investigation on Monday next. They will be bound in sheepskin and properly embossed.

THE Citizens ticket in Philadelphia polled seven thousand votes less than the regular Democratic nominee at the last election for Mayor and twenty thousand less than the year before.

AFTER an election the Gazette is opposed to bolting and thinks, with Matt Edwards, that a bad Republican is better than a good Democrat. Well, that's all owing to how a man was raised.

THE Naval Appropriation Bill as passed by the Senate was increased nearly one million of dollars after being reported, and yet we are told that it is an era of retrenchment. It is—but of the progressive kind.

WE are informed that the Tichborne case is to be given to the jury to-day. Now, if the jury should take up as much time as the court, the claimant will stand a chance of dropping off before the verdict is brought in.

SEVERAL hundred crazy communists of New York, talk of bayonets and petroleum to administer justice in that corner of the world. Nothing will satisfy them but blood, and they should by all means be accomodated.

SOMEBODY is making a good thing of it in clipping and filing the gold coin of the country. Sixty thousand dollars, of the $636,000 deficiency asked for by the Treasury Department is to pay for recoining abraded gold coin.

THE Detroit Free Press has a $100,000 libel suit on hand. Senator Chandler has brought suit for that amount, because the Free Press said he was drunk in the U. S. Senate. It is too bad to intimate such a thing about Chandler.

BAEZ, the exiled tyrant of San Domingo, has been in Washington, and called on Grant. The San Domingo job is once more looming up in the Congressional distance. The intelligent reader can put this and that together.

IT now turns out that Secretary Richardson, in his letter to the House relative to the Sanborn contracts, purposely omits a number of the most essential points called for. Samuel Hooper, an M. C. from Massachusetts, should have figured in the Credit Mobilier business, but who was omitted for very obvious reasons.

ELSEWHERE we publish an article from the Boston Advertiser, the leading Grant organ of New England, which appeared at the head of its editorial columns. It is a very solemn warning to President Grant and the Radical leaders, and bespeaks the rapidly approaching dissolution of the Rapical party. We commend it to the prayerful consideration of the organs hereabout. What do they think of this ominious cry of "Halt?"

IT is possible that Philadelphians do not understand why there is so much opposition to the appropriation of money to aid the Centennial Exposition. Some facts given elsewhere concerning the mode of conducting elections will explain it. The people of the country will not trust the money in the hands of such men as run the Ring in Philadelphia. It would simply be stolen. Whenever the people of Philadelphia turn the Ring thieves out of office, and not before, will public confidence be restored.

SENATOR MORTON, when pushed to the wall for argument against Carl Schurz, insinuated that being a German that gentleman was not well informed upon the interests of this country. Senator Morton was formerly a Shanghi in the venerable order of Know Nothings, and has not overcome his hatred for foreigners, but the verdict of the country is that the corn cracker from Indiana has no business with the German, and that there exists a vast difference in the knowledge of the parties.

HON. FERNANDO WOOD has introduced a bill into the House providing for the total abolition of the moiety system, and that all fines, penalties and forfeitures shall go into the public Treasury; that officers of the customs service shall hold office for a stated period, and not be subject to removal except for cause; also that for false valuation only the package undervalued shall be forfeited, and not the whole parcel; and that the seizure of books and papers shall not be made except upon order of the United States courts and upon proofs. These provisions are excellent, and the bill ought to pass without opposition, but it will be defeated. Should it become the law it would cut off a large portion of the corruption funds upon which the Radical leaders now depend for carrying the elections and would deprive a large number of secret service bummers of employment. The Radicals will see that the proposed reform is defeated.

RATHER TOO FRANK.

The frankness of the Western man, especially when he is in Washington in search of a Federal office, is oftentimes astonishing and refreshing. Not long since the celebrated Dr. Tiffany was engaged to preach the dedicatory sermon for a newly erected church in that city. The occasion and the fame of the pulpit orator had the effect of drawing together a distinguished congregation, among others President Grant and a number of his Cabinet officers.

The sermon of course was a brilliant one, and as is often the case upon such occasions, a call was made upon the wealthy and liberal members and friends of the church to give a sufficient sum of money to get it out of debt, and start it off upon a prosperous voyage from the first. Among the deeply interested auditors, was a gentleman from the State of Nebraska. When the appeal was made for funds he looked at Grant and the rest of them as though he expected they would come down handsomely. But they did not seem to be moved with a spirit of giving.

The Nebraskian reflected for a time, and then an idea struck him. He no doubt felt that Grant was willing to help the church out of debt, if he could do so without spending any of his own money. Filled with this original idea, he drew himself up and addressed the appealing divine in the following style: "Dr. Tiffany! I will give this church three hundred dollars every year if I get the appointment I am after." He paused, and turned a searching eye upon the pew where the President sat, to see whether the bolt had struck. He was not right sure what effect had been produced and added in a still louder tone. "Well, I'll give fifty dollars anyhow, on suspicion," with a knowing squint at President Grant.

Whether the liberal Westerner got the appointment that he was after or not, we are unable to say. But for a Western man, he forms a tolerably correct estimate of Radical politics at the national capital, but unfortunately applies his knowledge in the wrong direction. The liberal use of money is sure to secure the offices, but it is simply a waste of material to bestow the money upon impecunious churches. The throne of grace in Washington is not a celestial but a material one, and it does not avail to bestow gifts upon the church. The office seeker, if he would profit by his investments, must take a more worldly view of the matter. In this alone was the Nebraska office-seeker at fault. To give money on suspicion is a very good thing, if the suspicion only points to the proper channel.

The proposal of this man to secure office by the distribution of money, gives one a pretty clear idea of how well and extensively Radical principles are understood throughout the country. No man thinks about getting an appointment on his merits. If he has plenty of money to take to the national capital with him, he feels sure of securing office.

THE DEMOCRATIC VOTE.

The aggregate total vote, cast at the late city election, as shown by the official count was 15,355. To take the aggregate Democratic vote, 5,814, and subtract it from the aggregate Republican vote, 8,103 the average Republican majority is shown to be 2,289 in a total vote of more than 14,000. We will probably be a little under the figure, if we set the Democratic vote down at 5,500, placing the Republican majority at 2,500 in round numbers.

These figures are encouraging to the Democracy, and demonstrate that they are able by consistent devotion to principle, retrenchment and reform, and by presenting good candidates for the suffrage of the people, to finally overcome and turn out of power, the present corrupt Ring. The Democracy gains while the Ring loses in votes. At the late election the managers of the Ring resorted to every means to maintain their ascendancy. It is well known that they were terribly frightened on the eve of the election, and with considerable reason, for not until the last moment were they able to drive a large conservative element of the party into the support of the nominees.

The vote for Mr. Guthrie for Mayor shows that the Democratic vote has been steadily increasing since 1872, while during the same time the Republican vote has correspondingly decreased. At the same ratio of increase, the Democracy will have a majority in this city in two years more. The fact that Mr. McCarthy only received a majority of 1070 votes out of a total of nearly 15,000, and even then by resorting to the lowest style of subterfuges, is a very strong proof that the Pittsburgh Ring is not impregnable to the attacks of honest voters.

The idea has taken possession of a great many opponents to the Ring that it is too strong to be annihilated or defeated, consequently they held back and did not go to the polls. But the figures demonstrate that they have imbibed a mistaken idea. It only requires the united action of the opponents of the Ring to secure its defeat.

In this connection we have a word to say. A number of Republicans, numbering from one to two thousand perhaps, profess to be in favor of the defeat of the Ring and the inauguration of Reform. We will set their number down at fifteen hundred for the sake of convenience. There are five thousand five hundred Democrats organized for the purpose and pledged to the enforcement of reform in our city government. Can it be expected that the five thousand five hundred will disband and go over to the one thousand five hundred who have no organization, or will the one thousand five hundred join with the Democracy, and thus instantly insure the overthrow of the corrupt Ring? The Conservative Republicans should reflect seriously upon this. Their own party treats their protests with contempt, and refuse to pay any heed to their suggestions of reform. The five thousand five hundred Democrats intend to abide by their organization. Their platform in favor of reform is broad enough to accommodate all the friends of honesty, and recruits are welcome. But they intend to stand by their organization and demand their rights, getting their recruits by slow process as they are now coming in. If the anti-Ring Republicans will lay aside their senseless prejudices then, Reform can be accomplished at once. If they do not, it may be years before it is consummated. The only hope for Reform is through the Democracy.

ANCIENT AND MODERN FINANCE.

Charles Francis Adams, Jr., delivered a lecture in Boston, on the evening of the 25th, taking for his subject "Free Trade in Money," during which he paid a left handed compliment to President Grant and Secretary Richardson, and their views upon the financial situation. He introduced his lecture by referring to the fact that more than two hundred years ago, a financial Solomon sat upon the British throne, who like Grant and his Secretary, was dreadfully puzzled over the financial situation. This financial Solomon, as in duty bound, was in the habit of communicating his views to Parliament. Mr. Adams says:

On one of these occasions, in the year 1620—that very year in which the Mayflower accomplished her fortuitous voyage—this British Solomon, known in history as King James the First of happy memory, was, even as our excellent President is now, sorely perplexed by the unsatisfactory condition of the finances of his realm. He, too, doubtless, deeply pondered the matter in his capacious mind, and at last delivered himself to his liege as follows: "It's strange that my mint hath not gone this eight or nine years, but I think the fault of the want of money is the uneven balancing of trade." Two centuries and a half later, in the year of grace 1873—after Adam Smith had been in his grave eighty-three years—the President of this great and enlightened republic addressed himself to the same problem of a deficiency of money. His mint had stopped thirteen years before. In due time he delivered himself as follows: "A specie basis cannot be reached and maintained until our exports, exclusive of gold, pay for our imports, interest due abroad, and other specie obligations, or so nearly as to leave an appreciable accumulation of the precious metals in the country from the products of our mines." From a comparison of these two passages it would seem to be fairly inferrable that the sovereign of 250 years since knew quite as much of the subject about which he undertook to speak as the ruler of the present day, and expressed himself a great deal more tersely and clearly.

President Grant and Secretary Richardson, seem to have begun the study of finances far back among the rudiments, and thus far have only progressed to the early part of the Seventeenth century, where they have stuck, under the grave impression that they have found the true financial panacea. But this theory has long been exploded, as fallacious. Some one should take hold of the financial helm who has profited by the experience of the Nineteenth century.

THE FIGHT BEGINS AT HOME

Butler has succeeded in making his point in the confirmation of the "detested" Wm. A. Simmons as Collector of the Port at Boston. A bitter and acrimonious fight was made against it, but Butler demonstrated that "single-handed and alone," he was superior to both the Senators and the combined delegation from Massachusetts. The fight, in fact, was as much against Butler as against Simmons, and his triumph proclaims him the Administration leader in the old Bay State.

On Friday evening, after the confirmation was made, the Boston Committee telegraphed home, indicating that the fight is not to stop with the action of the Senate. They say:

We have preformed the duty with which we were charged, and have laid before the President, Senator Boutwell and others such views and facts as will tend to correct the idea that a single member runs the whole delegation and Commonwealth of Massachuseits. We hope the result may enable you to dispel another error which has been industriously circulated, and which is eminently calculated to injure the well earned fame of our President, and to disturb the harmony of the great Republican party, namely, that the same audcious party rules the President.

This was before the vote on the confirmation of Simmons had been announced. As soon as it was known, Mr. Forbes, who had sent the above, again telegraphed as follows:

Since the committee telegraphed you the fight here is over. The fight at home is to come. We propose to keep the Republican party of Massachusetts were John A. Andrew left it.

The error so denominated, that the committee wanted to dispel, namely that Butler run the Massachusetts delegation and ruled the President, we fear cannot be dispelled. All the force that the "eminent respectability" of Boston could bring to bear upon the President, did not shake his faith in the hero of Dutch Gap. The "imminent respectability" of Boston were sent bout their business, and the "detested" Mr. Simmons was confirmed as Collector. Both the Senators from Massachusetts opposed his confirmation, but their opposition did not avail them anything. This is probably the first instance of the kind known. The rule being that the wishes of the local Senators are respected by the President primarially, but under any circumstances by the Senate.

But in this case, Grant seems to have made the confirmation of Simmons a question of party fealty, to himself and Butler. It is a bitter pill for the Massachusetts delegation to swallow, and shows that Butler has outflanked them all, and has enlisted Grant on his side for the next gubernatorial contest. War will have to be declared against Grant and Butler both, and it remains to be seen whether the "eminent respectability" of the "Hub" will have the courage to open hostilities and wage the battle.

So far as Senator Sumner is concerned, he has long been at war with the President, and the very men whom the President has snubbed have been abusing him for this opposition, so that if they enroll themselves under the anti-Grant-Butler banner, they will find their records are against them. But this stinging insult of the President will no doubt cause them to ignore all ideas of consistency and go it blind in opposition to the Administration.

The Boston Advertiser's warning which we published the other day was to cover the present state of case. If the threats it contained are carried out, the Radical party in Massachusetts is hopelessly disrupted. While the cohesive power of public plunder has held the party together for years, the love of it is likely to prove the entering wedge that will divide it. The greed of the two factions seems to have brought about an incurable discord in Massachusetts, and the disease is one that will spread rapidly. It has been growing for years, and when it breaks out in one place, it will speedily make its appearance in other localities.

That the appointment of Simmons was an eminently unfit one to be made, seems to be conceded on all hands; while at the same time, there were other applicants who were probably no better than Simmons. The question of properly administering public affairs, did not seem to enter into the matter in the least. It was only a question as to furthering the political ambition of certain party leaders. Butler wants to be elected Governor of Massachusetts and has secured the friendship of General Grant. The appointment of Mr. Simmons is supposed to be a point in Butler's favor, and thus offices are parcelled out where they will do the most good in putting office seekers into power. Here we have the statesmanship of Grant and Butler in a nutshell.

THE PHILADELPHIA ELECTION.

As soon as it was ascertained that the Ring had succeeded in re-electing Stokley in Philadelphia, its organs began to protest that the election had been fairly and honestly conducted, and denounced in advance every one who would presume to doubt it. This was very suspicious to begin with, in view of the fact that a well-known politician declared several days before the election that the Ring majority would be ten thousand.

The most elaborate preparations for counting Mr. Stokley in were made by the Ring, and the light of subsequent events demonstrates that the leaders carried out the programme. Mr. William B. Hazleton, chairman of the Citizens Investigating Committee, has furnished some interesting reading upon this subject. One would think that the past exploits of this Ring had exhausted the ingenuity of the leaders, but they seem to be fertile in expedients. We copy the following facts as to how the election of Mr. Stokley was secured, from the Philadelphia Press. That Col. McClure was legally elected there is no doubt. The following are a portion of the facts brought out by the Committee of Investigation:

FIRST WARD—Five hundred fraudulent votes cast; polls taken possession of early in the day; voters kicked into the street by repeaters; election officers assaulted; voters compelled to vote against their will; ballot-boxes in charge of improper parties all night after election; overseers driven away from the polls before the counting of the votes.

SECOND WARD—Eight hundred votes fraudulently added to the Stokley column; officers of election not sworn; ballots not numbered; only one list of voters kept; repeaters openly permitted to vote; voters knocked down and driven away from the polls by policemen and firemen.

THIRD WARD—Fraudulent change of 700 votes; officers of election bribed and ballot-boxes stuffed.

FOURTH WARD—Policemen in full uniform challenging voters, and at the same time running as candidates; M'Clure tickets taken out of the hands of voters and replaced by Stokley tickets; tickets taken out of the ballot-boxes and others substituted.

FIFTH WARD—Estimated fraud 500 votes; repeaters and impersonators voting at nearly every election district.

SIXTH WARD—Policemen vouching for repeaters; according to evidence now taken 300 fraudulent votes polled.

SEVENTH WARD—Five hundred fraudulent votes. Police refused to arrest repeaters at request of minority election officers. The following affidavit shows a new system of dealing with a refractory opposition which we copy for its neatness and novelty:

City of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, ss:

Personally appeared before me this 26th day of February, A. D. 1874, the subscriber who being duly sworn deposes and says: My name is Robert Loan; I reside at No. 525 South Eleventh street; I was at the election polls of the Second division, Seventh ward, February 17; kept the window book from the time the poll opened until nine o'clock in the morning, when I was relieved by William Lewis; at that time I was asked by —— and —— to go up stairs; went up with them to the second story room of the house, where the election was held; I was then asked what I was doing with them tickets—meaning the Citizens' tickets with the name of Nathan Spering pasted thereon over the name of William Bonner; I replied I did not know anything about them, and could not stop anybody who wished to vote for Mr. Spering; I was then called a liar; afterwards I was asked to take a drink from a bottle produced, but I refused; the bottle was then forcibly placed to my nostrils, I inhaling the fumes, but not drinking any of the contents to the best of my knowledge and belief; I instantly became unconscious and only became sensible when on my way to the Pennsylvania hospital, being taken there by Dr. Harris, residing on Lombard street, above Tenth; I was then suffering intensely from wounds received subsequently to the time I become unconscious. Afterwards I ascertained from Mrs. Elizabeth Robinson, with whom I boarded, that I had been brought to my house in an insensible condition, and while lying there on the lounge, before being taken to the hospital, —— —— came to the house and asked Mrs. Robinson for the Citizens' tickets which were in my possession; the tickets were handed over to the said —— —— by Mrs. Robinson. I am now under treatment at the Pennsylvania hospital, being attended by Dr. Charles T. Hunter, and my wounds cause me great suffering. I am a tinsmith by trade, but am unable to pursue my occupation; am a law-abiding citizen, and was peaceably at the polls when assaulted.

ROBERT LOAN.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 26th day of February, 1874.

EIGHTH WARD—400 fraudulent votes. The old and simple plan was here relied upon of counting M'Clure votes for Stokley: a very effective device, which does away with the necessity of more brutal methods.

NINTH WARD—Illegal voting and surreptitious counting to the extent of 300 votes.

TENTH WARD—Repeaters, personators and policemen had their own sweet way. In the Fifteenth election district Peter Fagan took a hand in the election, as follows: Peter Fagan, an industrious mechanic who has resided in the precinct twenty-two years, noticed a gang of repeaters attempting to vote, and requested the citizens window book man to challenge them which he did. The repeaters at that moment being unable to give vouchers for their residence left the polls without voting. Sometime thereafter they returned, and the largest of them, a very powerful man, went stealthy up to Mr. Fagan and dealt him such a blow in the right eye as to forever destroy the use of it. It has since been entirely removed in order to save the sight of the remaining eye. After the repeater struck Fagan the crowd around the polls made an attempt to arrest him. He was, however, protected by the police, taken to the station house for protection and allowed to escape through the back entrance, while the citizen Daniel Coughlin, ran after the repeater to arrest him, was himself arrested by police officer Mayflowers, thumped around in a rough manner and kept in durance until after the polls had closed, after which he was released on payment of five dollars.

The change in favor of Stokley resulting is estimated at 500 votes.

ELEVENTH WARD—200 fraudulent votes.

TWELFTH WARD—500 fraudulent votes.

In the 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th wards the fraud is estimated at 1,600 votes.

NINETEENTH WARD—By fraudulent registry, impersonations, repeating and corrupting election officers a difference of 800 votes was established. We close this summary with one or two instances of outrage committed in this ward calculated to make a white man's blood boil:

Sixth Precinct—Alexander Mitchell, an intelligent man and earnest worker, upon a trivial plea, was dragged to the station house early in the morning, and kept there, although bail was several times offered, until 8 o'clock, p. m. Upon his discharge he was treated with most abusive language by the sergeant and policeman in the building, and upon his exit into the street he was followed and beaten fearfully by the seargent and six policemen. He has seven witnesses to the assault, who are willing to testify. About 5½ p. m. there was a rush of repeaters to the poll, whose votes of personation were received in defiance of the protest of the minority inspector.

Fifteenth Precinct.—John Lentz, 1759 Bodine street, and Henry Gerlitz, 1744 America street, electioneers, were arrested for challenging repeaters, and were locked up in the station house all day, bail being refused. They were discharged at eight o'clock, for want of charges.

Eighteenth Precinct.—Repeaters were detected personating voters, and allowed to vote despite the protest of the inspector. John Hagerty, No. 1035 East York street, a resident for eighteen years of the ward and division, was challenged and arrested by a police officer, taken to the station house and locked up until eight o'clock. He reports that the station house was *filled with McClure voters*, who were arrested so that they would not have an opportunity to poll their votes.

EDUCATION BY FORCE.

Commenting upon a bill recently introduced in the Senate of New York providing for compulsory education, the N. Y. Evening Post very sensibly and very forcibly says:

Among the many objections to the bill there are two, either one of which is fatal to it. First, it is wrong in principle. It sets up the will of a political majority on a question which rightfully belongs to the parent. It attempts to defend society from an enemy which is still remote. It puts the family under an espionage as odious as that to which the merchants are subjected by the customs revenue laws. It substitutes force for reason and the common desire for one's own and his children's welfare. It creates a legal despotism to which, whatever may be the individual's private judgment, he is forced to yield obedience.

Second, the bill, if it becomes a law, cannot be carried into execution. To enforce it with any thoroughness requires either that it obtain the general consent, or that officers be appointed sufficient in number to have personal knowledge of all the families of any particular district. But if it obtains the general consent it is unnecessary; and if not, then the provisions for its enforcement are inadequate. Those who have it in charge dare not make adequate provisions for its enforcement, for fear of alarming the community, and hence it will be simply another law to be disobeyed. We are not living in Prussia.

We believe that there ought to be provisions of law in force in cities and large towns whereby children can be taken out of the streets and put at school. We are also in favor of the regulation of the hours of labor of children who are employed in workshops of any kind. The state may properly interfere in these cases, because in the first the child is practically homeless, and it thereby becomes a public nuisance, and in the second it suffers injury. But within the house—whether it be in a brown-stone mansion or in a tenement house—the authority of the parents is justly supreme, and the law cannot interfere with that supremacy in the way proposed, either as a matter of right or of policy.

THE Hon. T. J. Bigham, in his speech before the members of the Legislature of the olden time, who recently re-assembled in Harrisburg, could not forego the opportunity of making a slap at the new Constitution and a fool of himself. He said:

Now our late Convention has produced and the people have ratified for our fundamental law a Constitution whose unprecedented length, I hope, will be even surpassed by its still profound statesmanship. May the deliberate judgment of Pennsylvania, assembled one hundred years hence, ratify the extravagant claim set up by some of its makers, that this is the best Constitution ever founded by man.

Perhaps the two hundred and fifty-three thousand voters of this Commonwealth who endorsed that instrument may have something to say to Thomas when he undertakes to fill one of the offices created by it, and for which he is now struggling. He gabbles.

THE Centennial business received a set back in Congress, when the Mysterious Pilgrims from Philadelphia put in an appearance, soliciting several millions for that enterprise. Cautious members took the measure of the delegation composed in part of Sheriff Leeds, ex-Receiver of Taxes Hill, Mayor Stokley, John McCulloch, member of the Legislature; Bingham, clerk of Quarter Sessions Court; Walton, Recorder of Deeds, and Joe Barnum, Ring attorney. If such characters are to have the handling of the greenbacks appropriated for the Centennial, we would advise Congress and the rest of mankind to keep their money. The mysterious Pilgrims practice addition, division and silence.

OBITUARY.

JOSEPH SNOWDEN, ESQ.

Joseph Snowden, Esq., was the second son of Hon. John M. Snowden, who was one of the the original proprietors of the Mercury. Judge Snowden published that newspaper from 1812 until 1830, when he retired from editorial life and was succeeded by his son, Joseph Snowden deceased. In 1835, Mr. Joseph Snowden, the subject of this notice, sold his newspaper office to Messrs. Morrow & Smith, and embarked in the drug business, in which he continued for some years. He afterwards removed to New York, where he was engaged in the publishing and printing business, but returned to this city after some years absence, and had charge of the telegraph business of the Associated Press. He was also engaged in various newspaper enterprises some years, and was a notary public. Mr. Snowden was an honest, upright man, indefatigable in all the duties he undertook to perform. He took great delight in music, in which he had a rare gift, and attained great proficiency. He was the editor at one time of the Euterpiad, a musical monthly in this city. No man ever labored more assiduously in the performance of any business he undertook, then did Mr. Snowden, and he deserved success in life, if he did not obtain it—or only obtained it in stinted measure.

THE cry of extortionate taxes comes up from every city. The Chicago Times in speaking of taxation in that city and the subject of taxation generally has this to say:

It is the essential nature of despotism to persistently increase but never to diminish its exactions. The only way in which the requisitions made by the governing power on the earnings of the people have ever been diminished in any country on the globe, has been organized resistance to taxation. Sometimes such resistance to extortionate taxation is called rebellion. It was so called by George III., of England, when, in 1776, the American colonists became taxfighters. But the colonists gave it the name of patriotism, and the verdict of history has been rendered in their favor.

What the colonial taxpayers did in 1776, the Chicago taxpayers must do now, if they would overcome the tax-eating despotism that is crushing the property-owners in this city. They need not resort to the same means; for the end is attainable by means that involve no sacrifice of life. But they must organize and pledge themselves to make common cause in fighting taxes in every lawful way. Taxfighter's associations should be organized in every part of the city, and a central organization for the city at large should be brought into existence without delay. Tax-fighting in the courts, and tax-fighting at the ballot-box, —a persistent and increasing war against taxes of every name, kind, and description,—should be declared and carried on, until the tax-eaters are brought to terms of submission. Among other means to the end should be the overthrow and abolishment of the present tax-eating and tax-stealing city charter.

THE State of New Jersey has an elephant on its hands in the shape of a bequest of the late Edwin A. Stephens, of Hoboken, from whom the famous Stevens floating battery receives its name. By the will of Mr. Stevens an amount not to exceed one million dollars was left to complete the battery which he had begun, and which was to be turned over to the State on its completion. The engineers employed by the executors were General and Captain Isaac Newton, who reported that the work could be done for $888,000. The Government of Turkey being at the time ambitions to possess a great navy, it was thought there would be no difficulty in inducing it to purchase the battery, and that the sale would realize at least $2,000,000. In the meantime $800,000 were expended, when it became evident that at least $600,000—$400,000 more than the will provided for—would be required, to finish it. At the same time it was found that Turkey would not buy and that the State was prohibited by the Constitution of the United States from possessing a naval vessel. While an effort was being made to settle the matter in some way, the heirs of Mr. Stevens threw the affair into chancery where it still remains, and a petition has been presented to the Legislature setting forth that it is costing the State $1,000 per month to keep the batteries from being consumed by rust, and asking that it be sold at any price and the proceeds distributed by the court in chancery.

THE famine in Bengal, British India, has commenced in earnest. Very hearty efforts have been made to render it as light as possible, and at various points depots of rice have been established, in which the Government has stored sufficient food to last for a considerable time. Yet with all the efforts that can be made, the burden upon the thirty millions of people whose sole source of living has been almost entirely taken away, will be grievous, and the suffering great. At least from three to five million inhabitants will have to be fed, and these are scattered over a wide extent of territory. The railroads are few, and many of those starving will be reached with difficulty. The only bright spot in this sad picture is the fact that at latest advices the second crop of rice, though not out of danger, had considerably improved under recent showers. This may shorten the period of the famine.

THE Boston Globe says: "Mrs. Mary E. Ware, who opposed the granting of the right of suffrage to women before the special committee of the legislature on the subject, used plain language which it would require a bold man to use with Mrs. Howe, Huldah Loud and others of that ilk in the same room. She said the sex generally were too ignorant to have the suffrage given them, and as for women having the right to vote because they were taxed, it was all nonsense. She paid taxes for the privileges of civilization. Mrs Ware, being a woman, may say these things with impunity."

A LEGISLATIVE committee has been looking into the expense of the unfinished San Francisco Court House, and finds that a debt of about $2,750,000 must eventually be saddled upon the city to save the $1,500,000 already expended and contracted for.

THE Philadelphia Press says: "Close for a strong pull and a pull altogether in behalf of the Centennial." And the Washinton Republican wants to know if it is a "pull" at the Treasury.

A GRAND demonstration of the Bonapartists in Paris is preparing for the 15th of March next, at which date the Prince Imperial attains his eighteenth birthday! If the government shall not interfere the whole affair will be very imposing. One devoted adherent of the imperial family has given one hundred thousand francs toward the expense of the demonstration. The government has already issued orders to the commanders of troops on the frontiers to exercise a careful surveillance over all who pass into France on that day, which shows, as might be expected, that it does not regard the movement with pleasure.

A HALT ORDERED.

NEW ENGLAND GIVES PRESIDENT GRANT A SOLEMN WARNING.

[Boston Advertiser.]

"To His Excellency Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America:

"SIR: For almost twenty years the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has been devoted to the interests of the Republican party, both before and since its rise to power. Nowhere within the United States have you, sir, found such steady and loyal support as from its citizens. They have not been fault-finding and impatient. They have seen your administration adopt a policy of Federal interference with local affairs, which they have disapproved; they have seen the civil service rules disregarded, and solemn promises forgotten; they have seen you dismiss from your service men in whom they trusted, and listen to the counsel of those whom they despised, and still they have remained true to you, believing that in the end you would see the right and the truth, and would justify the confidence they placed in you when they chose you for their President.

"And now, sir, we, the citizens of Massachusetts, would address to you a solemn remonstrance. We do not wish to deal here with small local issues; we do not wish to stand on party lines, or to stoop to discuss paltry personal jealousies, but we wish to speak in the name of all that is upright and honorable, not only in Massachusetts, but in the Union.

"Sir, you are beset by evil advisers; you are deceived by their representations, and, either through a misapprehension of circumstances or a want of knowledge of the sentiments of this nation, you are led to lend your aid to their schemes. Mr. Butler is the man in whose machinations we have now most concern, and him we will take as an example. His aim is to climb into power by means of a corrupt use of the civil service over which you have control. His creatures are given office with the direct, almost avowed, object of defrauding the people of their right to hold free elections. Bribery, corruption, intimidation, and lies are the methods employed to attain this end, and how successfully it is attained the history of the past few years can leave in you, sir, unhappily, too little doubt. The same sad story is true of almost every other State. Will you allow the name of the party, for whose policy you are responsible, thus to become a by-word of shame?

"We, sir, have held our peace too long. We have brought reproach upon ourselves for sitting calmly by and seeing others suffer; and that reproach is deserved, for it is the duty of every citizen to resist fraud at all times and in all places, regardless of consequences. We have erred from having too strong a faith, but we will so err no onger.

"The issue is too broad and deep to be lightly handled. It is the great struggle between purity and self-respect and degrading corruption; in this struggle there is no room for compromise or half-measures; it is impossible to bargain between good and evil. We are speaking soberly and most seriously, and it is not well to disregard our words. What we desire, sir, and what we must have, is reform. The employment made of the administrative service of the country is rotten in root and branch; corruption has eaten to its very core; unprincipled men seek to use the machinery of party for their own advancement, utterly neglectful of the wants of the people, and those wants are neither few nor small. On this evil we must trample, or it will destroy us. Party questions cannot enter here. On this issue, at least, all honorable men who love their country are united—all Republicans, all Democrats.

"The great party which you lead was designed for higher aims than to pander to the ambition of unscrupulous politicians. Properly led, it has still before it a long career of usefulness in the reformation of those abuses which are now this country's shame, and in the conduct of those measures of public policy which lie year after year neglected and forgotten; led, as it now is, it has only a future of bitter disaster and disgrace to you, to us, and to the nation. The moment now seems at hand when a decision can no longer be postponed; and we hope, sir, and trust—nay, more, we demand—that you, your Ministers, and Congress will choose that path which statesmanship, which integrity and which courage dictate; and be assured, sir, that in so doing you will have the united and hearty support of all that is manly and upright in the American people."

WARMOTH AND HIS SOMETIME TOOLS.

[Shreveport (La.) Times.]

The coolest piece of impudence on record is that of the New Orleans Republican and of the Kellogg party generally in damning Warmoth for ruining the State. Do these fellows place so low an estimate upon the intelligence of the people as to suppose they do not know that Warmoth would have been powerless for evil but for their aid? They are the miserable scoundrels who did the dirty work for him, and when after he had made a very pretty fortune and had become disgusted with their vile association he wished to gain the companionship of respectable men these base tools turned upon him. This is the whole thing in a nutshell. Doesn't every sensible man in the State know that but for Warmoth's desire to be recognized as a gentleman by the respectable people of the State and the necessity for him to kick aside these curs to do so he could now have the Republican Longstreet, Packard, Pinchback, and the entire pack trotting at his heels with drooping head and tail ready and anxious to do his bidding, no matter how dirty the work to be done? All these are facts patent to the people of Louisiana and should be understood by those of every State in the Union.

A SUSPICIOUS VISIT.

The Emperor of Austria has been paying a visit to the Czar of Russia, and his entry into St. Petersburg was attended by all the ceremony to which crowned heads are accustomed. The Czar, the Czarewhich, the Grand Dukes Wladimir and Alexis, all travelled to the station of Gatschina to meet the imperial Austrian while at the railway station at the capita the Grand Dukes Nicholas and Constantine, the Duke of Edinburg and prince Arthur were in waiting. The Czar and Emperor drove through the streets of St. Petersburgh, gazed at by cheering and excited crowds.

It appears that this exchange of emperal courtesies is looked upon with marked suspicion by the court of Berlin. The French journals are also disposed to attach much importance to it, affecting to perceive therein the foreshadowing of a caolition between Russia and Austria against Germany. In this latter case the wish may be father to the thought, but it is certain that the colossal power wielded by Kaiser William is looked upon with distrust and fear by Europe generally.—N. Y. Post.

DEFEAT.

He took her hand and looked at her;
No sound did that deep stillness stir;
Even the weary, wandering rain
Had ceased to beat upon the pane;
Only about the perfect mouth
A sigh more faint than the faint South
Hovered of moment's space, and then
Died into nothingness again.

The words he spoke were brief and slow—
What could he say, she did not know;
What pulse of that impetuous soul
But owned her calm, serene control?
No need for him to test her heart
With cunning fence or verbal art;
Only to ask and wait her will,
And winning, losing, loving her still.

Perhaps she wavered—ay, perhaps
The shadow of the cloud that wraps
The future from our questioning gaze
Let in some glimpse of after days,
Some hint of all she might possess
In that true spirit's tenderness,
If but her weaker life might move
Into the music of his love.

Perhaps! who knows? He only knew
The large gray eyes were dim with dew,
Saw only on the mouth's sweet bloom
The shadow of reluctant doom;
Felt only one sad, gentle word—
And then through the deep stillness heard
Once more the weary, wandering rain
Beat dull against the window-pane.

DEATH INTERRUPTS A WEDDING.

SINGULAR CASE OF SUICIDE.

The Baltimore Gazette of Wednesday contains the following:

The wedding of George H. Lynch, aged twenty-three years, and a young lady living on the Frederick road, and whose name is withheld was to have been solemnized last evening, but within a few hours from the time appointed for the ceremony Mr. Lynch committed suicide by deliberately shooting himself through the head with a pistol. The motive that prompted the act was not clearly disclosed by the Coroner's investigation and the only seemingly rational theory of the painful affair is the belief that suicide as well as other grades of crime is epidemic. It is possible that pecuniary embarrassments may have influenced him in the act of self-destruction. In this instance scarcely had the last carriage in the funeral cortege left the residence of Mr. Kimberly, opposite Franklin Square, before the pistol shot, fired from a precisely similar weapon, was discharged in the same neighborhood and with the same fatal result. It is also stated that the deceased had watched the carriages leaving Mr. Kimberly's dwelling, and by some it is asserted that he entered the house and looked at the coffin.

Mr. Lynch was a carpenter by occupation, and until recently has resided at Calverton, Baltimore county, near the western suburbs, with his parents. Within the past few weeks the latter moved to Talbot county, Md., leaving the deceased and his brother in Baltimore. The family resided formerly at Cecilton, Cecil county. Mr. Lynch continued working at his trade, and engaged board at the residence of Mr. John Loudenslager, on the Frederick road, opposite Mount Olivet Cemetery. While here he was a frequent visitor at the dwelling of Mr. Henry Taylor, proprietor of a stationery and periodical store at 787 West Baltimore street, who resides in the adjoining dwelling to that of Mr. Loudenslager, and in whose house he was introduced to the young lady above mentioned about two years ago. The acquaintance thus formed ripened into friendship and affection, and several months ago an engagement of marriage was entered into, which, as already stated, was to have been solemnized last evening. She is described as possessing great personal charms, and being in every respect an estimable young lady. The arrangements for the wedding had all been perfected, the bridal trousseau completed and a minister engaged to perform the ceremony, which was to take place at the residence of a near relative of the bride. There had been no lack of attention on the part of the bride-groom-elect. His visits were as regularly made as before, and not the slightest intimation escaped his lips that anything could possibly occur that would interrupt the approaching nuptials up to the eve of the day appointed for the wedding. On Monday evening Mr. Lynch paid his last visit to his fiancee and spent the evening in cheerful conversation. The subject of the marriage was, among other matters discussed; and he evinced an anxious and even enthusiastic interest quite natural under the circumstances. There was nothing remarkable in his parting except that after shaking hands warmly with the members of the family he turned to the young ladyand in a low tone said, "Good-bye, goodbye forever." Nothing was thought of the remark at that time, and it was only after the suicide that it was recalled.

For some days it appears Mr. Lynch was not engaged in any regular occupation and about 11 o'clock yesterday morning he called at Mr. Taylor's news store, on Baltimore street, near Republican, as was his usual custom, and asked for a morning paper. He then passed to the rear part of the store, and seating himself in a chair, drew from his pocket a small, single, barrel cartridge pistol. Mr. Taylor advised him to put the pistol away, but, without paying any attention to the request, he inquired about the death of Mr Kimberly (whose funeral was then taking place), remarking that he understood Mr. Kimberly had committed suicide, but had seen nothing of it in the papers. He was informed that it had been published, and he then inquired how the shot was fired; and was told through the heart. He then remarked that if any man was a—fool enough to kill himself no one should interfere with him. Mr. Taylor again requested him to put the pistol away, remarking in a joking way that if he had any intention of committing suicide he had better go outside, as he did not want to create any excitement in the store. Lynch then invited him to take a drink, which he declined, and after some further conversation left him seated in the chair and went into another room. About 12 o'clock he was startled by the sound of a pistol-shot, and hurrying in found that Lynch had shot himself through the head. The intelligence of the affair circulated rapidly, and in a few minutes the store was surrounded by a crowd of men, women and children. As quickly as possible Captain Lepson, of the Western District, was acquainted with the particulars, and he at once caused the removal of the body to the Western Station-house, and Dr. Mackall, Coroner, was notified.

The wedding that was so suddenly and rudely postponed indefinitely was of course the subject of much conversation among the friends of the parties most deeply interested, and much sympathy was expressed for the young lady, who, it is stated upon receiving intelligence of the distressing affair was deeply affected. She received the information within an hour after the occurrence of the tragedy, and while completing the final arrangements for the marriage ceremony. Last evening the young lady was removed from her parent's residence by her father to the home of relatives at a distance, in order to divert her mind from the distressing affair.

HOW A LOBSTER DINES.

Frank Buckland, the English naturalist, writes as follows: A lobster is a much more particular fellow in his food. I have been watching one in my large marine aquarium, at Reculvers. If a portion of food be thrown down to him, he immediately sets his long horns at work to ascertain the whereabouts of his dinner If he does not like it, he at once pushes it away from him with the attitude of an epicure who bids the waiter take away a plate of meat he does not fancy. If the food is agreeable to him, he munches it up, moving his jaws in a peculiar way, like a weaver making a blanket. He tears his food into large pieces, leaving the actual pounding work to be done by the very peculiar internal teeth, which are to be found in the lining of the stomach, and which my reader can easily examine for himself if he will take the trouble. When the lobster goes out for a "constitutional," and is not in a particular hurry, he carries his great claws in front of him, well away from the ground, like the big flags we sometimes see heading street processions. He walks upon the little legs which are underneath his body, while he keeps his horns moving in front of his nose like a blind man tapping the flags with his stick as he plods along, led by his dog; hence I conclude the lobster is short-sighted. If the least thing alarms him he scuttles backward on his hind legs, which move with the rapidity of the legs of the centipede. If he does not go fast enough in this way, he suddenly snaps his tail toward him like a man suddenly closing his hand, and flies backward with a jerk like an India-rubber band snapped in half. He always goes into his cave tail foremost, and he takes the most wonderfully good shots at the entrance. It has been said by a friend of mine that a fly fisherman will never be perfect until he has got an eye at the back of his head, so as to prevent his dropfly getting hitched up in the tree behind him. I really think the lobster must have an eye in his tail somewhere. Our pet lobster is not willing that the secrets of her toilet should be exposed to vulgar gaze, so the first night she was in the tank she artfully collected cockle and oyster shells and made a trench round herself after the fashion of the Romans when they took possession of a hill-top. A branch of sea-weed forms a canopy over head, and there she is at this minute in a house of her own making, a regular "compound householder," with no taxes to pay.

CHINESE SUPERSTITION.

One very extraordinary way in which Chinese superstition shows itself is in connection with the system of ancestral worship, to which they attach extreme importance. They seem to believe that the unseen world is in a certain way a counterpart of things visible, and that the spirits of the departed stand in need of food, clothes and houses—reduced, however, to a state suitable for the invisible, which they seem to imagine it is to be attained by the process of burning. They have a curious way of carrying their superstition into effect. Having to provide for, not on the day of the funeral alone, but in perpetuity, for the comforts of the departed, they take care that clothing, furniture and money shall cost them as little as possible. They therefore manufacture imitations of these necessaries in paper, the paper money being covered with tin or gilt foil; and on some occasions a paper house, ready furnished, is burned and passed entire into the unseen world. The food of the spirits is managed more simply still. The feast is spread, hot and steaming, and the steam and fumes arising from the repast appear to form the nutriment of the spirits, for the substantial food is afterwards consumed by relatives. From this feeling with regard to ancestral worship results the strong desire of every Chinaman to have a son instead of a daughter; for should the male line of his family fail, the ancestral feasts cannot be properly performed, and then not only his own spirit will be starved, but all his ancestors will be reduced to a state of beggary.

TWENTY DOLLARS FOR A KISS.

Martin Reske was accused this morning at the Police Court of kissing Mrs. Lizzie Janeke. It appears from the evidence given, that last Friday a strange man came to Mrs. Janeke's house, and inquired if she had "rooms to let;" she replied she had, and he requested permission to see them. After the rooms were visited they returned to the parlor. The well-built form and handsome face of Mrs. Janeke attracted the stranger's attention and when a favorable opportunity presented itself, he placed his arms around her neck, squeezed and kissed her. She screamed loudly for assistance, and the stranger left, and she was unable to find out his name. Last Sunday, while at church, she noticed the person who kissed her. She informed her husband, and he called the man into a neighbor's house. When accused of the act, he confessed that he did so; he "meant no harm; she was so pretty he could not help it, and he would like to give her another." The Judge thought there was too much freedom shown, and Reske was fined $20 and costs.—[Milwaukee Wisconsin.

PRACTICAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

A rather lively scene was enacted in a Blue Island avenue 'bus on Thursday evening. A couple of ruffians persisted in puffing huge cloudsof tobacco smoke inthe faces of ladies in the stage. A gentleman took hold of the "stub" belonging to one of the fellows, and pitched it out of the window. This was the signal for a row, and one of the roughs half-pulled his shooter from his breeches pocket. A lively young woman present, however, went him one better; for, while he was fumbling about for his pistol she cocked and presented a neat little revolver at his cranium, politely informing him that any further demonstrations would lead to decided unpleasantness. It was enough, and he and his fellow bully very quickly relieved the startled passengers of their presence.—[Chicago Tribune.

PARTING.

If thou dost bid thy friend farewell,
But for one night though that farewell may be,
Press thou his palm with thine. How canst thou tell
How far from thee.

Fate or caprice may lead his feet
Ere that to-morrow comes? Men have been known
To lightly turn the corner of a street,
And days have grown

To months, and months to lagging years,
Before they looked in loving eyes again.
Parting at best is underlaid with tears—
With tears and pain.

Therefore, lest sudden death should come between,
Or time or distance, clasp with pressure true
The hand of him who goeth forth; unseen
Fate goeth too!

Yea, find thou always time to say
Some earnest word between the idle talk!
Lest with thee henceforth, ever night and day
Regret should walk.

—Galaxy.

SUNSET ON MONT BLANC.

And now, whilst occupied in drinking in that strange sensation, and allowing our minds to recover their equilibrium from the first staggering shock of astonishment, began the strange spectacle of which we were the sole witnesses. One long delicate cloud, suspended in mid-air just below the sun, was gradually adorning itself with prismatic coloring. Round the limitless horizon ran a faint bank, fog unfortunately not thick enough to produce that depth of coloring which sometimes makes an Alpine sunset inexpressibly gorgeous. The weather—it was the only complaint we had to make—erred on the side of fineness. But the coloring was brilliant enough to prevent any thought of serious disappointment. The long series of western ranges melted into a uniform hue as the sun declined in their rear. Amid their folds the lake of Geneva became suddenly lighted up in a faint yellow gleam. To the east a blue gauze seemed to cover each valley as they sank into night and the intervening ridges rose with increasing distinctness, or rather it seemed that some fluid of exquisite delicacy of color and substance was flooding all the lower country beneath the great mountains. Peak by peak the great snow fields caught the rosy glow, and shone like signal-fires across the dim breadths of delicate twilight. Like Xerxes, we looked over the countless host sinking into rest, but with the rather different reflection that a hundred years hence they would probably be doing much the same thing, while we should long have ceased to take any interest in the performance. And suddenly began a more startling phenomenon. A vast cone, with its apex pointing away from us, seemed to be suddenly cut off from the world beneath; night was within its borders, and the twilight still all round; the blue mists were quenched where it fell, and for the instant we could scarcely tell what was the origin of this strange appearance. Some unexpected change seemed to have taken place in the programme; as though a great fold in the curtain had suddenly given way, and drooped on that part of the scenery. Of course, a moment's reflection explained the meaning of this uncanny intruder; it was the giant shadow of Mont Blanc, testifying to his supremacy over all mender eminences. It is difficult to say how sharply marked was the outline, and how startling was the contrast between this pyramid of darkness and the faintly lighted spaces beyond its influence; a huge inky blot seemed to have fallen upon the landscape. As we gazed we could see it move. It swallowed up ridge by ridge, and the sharp point crept steadily from one landmark to another down the broad valley of Aosta. We were standing in fact on the point of the gnomen of a gigantic sun-dial, the face of which was formed by thousands of square miles of mountain and valley. So clear was the outline, that if figures had been scrawled upon glaciers and ridges we could have told the time to a second; indeed, we were half inclined to look for our own shadows at a distance so great that whole villages would be represented by a scarcely distinguishable speck of coloring. The huge shadow, looking ever more strange and magical struck the distant Becca di Nona, and then climbed into the dark region where the broader shadow of the world was rising into the eastern sky. By some singular effect of perspective, rays of darkness seemed to be converging from above the apex of a shadowy cone. For a time it seemed that there was a kind of anti-sun in the east, pouring out not light, but deepshadow as it rose. The apex soon reached the horizon, and then to our surprise, began climbing the distant sky. Would it never stop, and was Mont Blanc capable of overshadowing not only the earth, but the sky? For a minute or two I fancied in a bewildered way that this unearthly object would fairly rise from the ground, and climb upward to the zenith. But rapidly the lights went out upon the great army of the mountains; the snow all round took the livid hue which immediately succeeds an Alpine sunset and almost at a blow the shadow of Mont Blanc was swallowed up in the general shade of night.—[Cornhill Magazine.

INTERNATIONAL CEREMONIES.

The continual difficulties provoked by disputes between ambassadors led the Congress of Vienna, at the end of 1814, to name a commission in order to fix "les principes a etablir pour regler le rang entre les couronnes et tout ce qui en est une consequence." At the sitting of February 9, 1815, the report of this commission—which proposed to divide nations into three degrees—was brought forward and discussed. Objections were made to the suggested classification, especially as to the position which the larger republics ought to occupy; finally, the idea of regulating the relative status of all the powers was abandoned as too difficult to realize, and the congress limited itself to the less invidious task of determining the ranks of envoys. The present diplomatic precedence was thus created. The act of March 19, 1815, divided diplomatic agents into three classes: 1. Ambassadors, legates, and nuncios; 2. Envoys, or ministers accredited to sovereigns; 3. *Charges d' Affaires*, accredited to ministers of foreign affairs. An intermediate category, that of ministers resident, was added by a protocol of the Congress of Aix la-Chapelle, on November 21st, 1818. The ceremonial which now regulates the courtesies to be shown to each of these four ranks is not international but local, and throws us back to etiquette again; for, not only do no universal rules exist as to diplomatic honors, but there are no two States whose practice on the question is absolutely identical. The sovereign still fixes, in each country, the nature and degree of the distinctions which he is disposed to grant to the ministers accredited to his person. For instance, there is no universal rule even for the presentation of letters of credence, though the general habit of European courts is that, when an envoy arrives at a new residence, he immediately announces his arrival to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the country sending him a copy of his credentials, and requesting an audience; it is only after having seen the minister that he can ask for an audience with the sovereign.

Solemn royal audiences are granted to ambassadors alone. They are brought to them by the introducer of ambassadors, in court-carriages, with six horses (as to the six horse there is unanimity between the states of Europe—it seems to be the one point on which they all agree), they are treated with military honors, are received by the sovereign in the throne-room, with the whole court around him, and exchange speeches with him. Directly the reception is terminated, the ambassador is received by the queen in another room. As soon as these royal audiences are over, he is conducted home with the same ceremony. In some countries he waits there, in uniform, for the visit of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who comes officially within half an hour, in the name of the sovereign and in his own. There are, however, other countries—France for instance—where the ambassador calls upon the minister again after the royal audience, and it is only after this second visit that the latter comes to him. Ministers plenipotentiary are received with less pomp and stateliness. They are usually admitted to the presence of the sovereign in his private room, with but two or three ministers and a few court officers around him. Sometimes the ceremony takes place in a large drawing-room, but never in the throne-room, which is reserved for ambassadors alone. At Constantinople there is a special habit. Ministers do not deliver their credentials to the Sultan himself (as ambassadors do), but hand them to the Grand Vizier, in presence of the Sultan. All those dull details are enumerated here, not because they possess the slightest novelty or interest, but because they show that, as regards these particular practices, our actual civilization is very nearly as precise as were the course of Spain or Austria in the great days of etiquette. In this one respect we resemble the Bourbons of 1814—we have "learned nothing and forgotten nothing." And monarchs still continue to maintain the old tradition in the reception of the diplomatic body on state occasions—England at courts, drawing-rooms and levees; on the Continent on the sovereign's *fete*-day, or on the 1st of January. These receptions are called *Cercles Diplomatiques*—a denomination which is supposed to date from the brilliant period of Versailles: it is at these "circles" that *charges d'affaires* councillor secretaries, and *attaches* are presented—[Blackwood's Magazine.

THE SULTAN'S CATS.

A very serious affair, says the Pall Mall Gazette, has just taken place on Lebanon, caused by some cats. It appears that his Excellency Halet Pasha lately sent a present of cats to the Sultan, and received a snuff-box in return. The Commander-in-Chief thereupon set his officers to catch any long-haired cats they could find in order also to send a similar present to the Sultan. Sufficient cats having been captured, Ressa Bay, the son of his Excellency Izzet Pasha, started for Constantinople with his precious cargo. The snow, however, fell deeply on the mountain, and the wagons conveying the cats could no longer proceed. The cats were then transferred to mules, but the mules also being unable to get through the snow, the cats were intrusted to six men. At about thirty miles from Beyrout, Ressa Bey and his cats met about fifty soldiers under the command of Yusaaf Agha. The officer saluted Ressa Bey and passed on; but when the cat-bearers were at a distance of 150 yards from the soldiers, the latter turned round and deliberately fired on them. The cats were for the moment in great danger, as one bullet passed through a box in which several of them were contained. Fortunately they all escaped untouched, but one of the men was killed on the spot, one died the next day, and three others were dangerously wounded. About 200 cartridge cases which had been used were picked out of the snow on the following day, and the affair is now under investigation. As the cats were not injured, it is improbable that any serious notice will be taken of the *contretemps*, unless to risk the life of a cat intended for the Sultan is considered as heinous an offence as in the days of Howel the Good. A. D., 938, when, by a Welsh law, quoted by Pennant, it was enacted that if one stole or killed the cat that guarded the Prince's granary he was to forfeit a milk ewe, its fleece, and lamb, or as much wheat as, when poured on the cat suspended by its tail, the head touching the floor, would form a heap high enough to cover the tip of its tail.

AN OPERA TROUPE OF PARROTS.

An extraordinary public entertainment has been produced in Lima, Peru, by an Italian named Contarini, who proposes to carry his exhibition to Europe. He has taught and trained, by dint of great patience and perseverance, an opera company, made up of thirty parrots and paroquets, who perform two of Bellini's operas, "Norma" and "Sonnambula," on a miniature stage, with full chorus and recitative. The director and manager accompanies the artists on a piano harmonium, and the perfection with which each bird sings his part and the excellence of the chorus is prodigous. The *debut* of this lyrico-ornithological company in "Norma" was attended by the wealth and fashion of Lima. When the parroquet that sang the contralto finished the allegro in the "Salutation to the Moon," such was the enthusiasm, the shouting and the applause at hearing a bird sing the "Casta Diva" that the bird company, affrighted, took flight and sought refuge among the side scenes. This interrupted the performance for nearly a quarter of an hour, and Signor Contarini had to tranquallize the "artists" by giving them bread soaked in wine. Thenceforth the expressions and approbations were moderated, in order not to spoil the play. It appears that the bird artists have now become accustomed to the applause. The correctness and propriety with which they give certain parts of the opera are wonderful. The primo tenore possesses all the airs and graces of the school of Mario, and the ladies of Lima have named the prima donna Patti. —[Exchange.

UNDER THE TRELLIS.

BY KATE PUTMAN OSGOOD.

Under the trellis, to and fro,
Walking and talking go two together,
Over their heads the branches blow,
Under their feet the grasses grow,
In the sweet season of Springtide weather.

Under the trellis, to and fro,
Whispering close, go two together,
Tremulous, misty, long and low,
The meadows loom through the sunset glow,
In the hot prime of the Summer weather.

Until the trellis, to and fro,
Silently pacing, go two together,
Over the yellowing popular row
The harvest moon comes large and slow—
The wandering ghost of the Autumn weather.

Under the trellis, to and fro,
Hand-in-hand, go two together.
Thick as the air with threatening snow;
Chill winds wearily come and go,
Telling the tale of the Winter weather.

Little of seasons or scene they know,
Under the trellis, the two together.
April glimmer or Autumn glow,
Suit-y August or Winter, snow—
For lovers it always is Summer weather.

A SANCTIMONIOUS POKER PLAYER.

About two years ago a Missouri river steamboat left Fort Benton with a party of tough and well-to-do-miners on board. There were also among the passengers three or four "brace men," and before arriving at Sioux City they had, generally, cleaned out the pockets of the miners. The boat stopped at Sioux City to wood up, and found, among others waiting to get on board, a ministerial looking personage, with the longest and most solemn countenance on him you can well imagine. He was dressed in a suit of black, wore a white stovepipe hat and choker collar, ornamented with a black neck-handkerchief.

Well, he got on board, and the boat started down the stream. For two days he was unnoticed by the other passengers, but one of the sports at last thought he saw a chance to make something out of the sad and melancholy individual. The latter would once or twice a day step up to the bar, and, with a voice that was as mild and gentle as a maiden's, ask for "A glass of soda, if you please," and then he would pull a roll of bills from his pocket and take a quarter from their interior layers. Then he would say to the barkeeper, as if under a thousand obligations, "Thank you, sir," and walk aft again as if about to commit suicide.

This thing had gone far enough, and the gambler I have spoken of at last approached him.

"Would you like a game of seven-up, sir?"

"Seven-up? What is seven-up? Please tell me my young friend?"

"Why, a game of cards, you know, just to pass away the time. Let us play a game."

"My good friend, I do not know anything concerning cards; I cannot play them."

"Well, come along, we'll show you how to do it." And the mild gentleman in black, after some further protests, at length consented.

They showed him how 'twas done, and they played several games. The gentleman in black was delighted. Gamblers want to know if he will play poker, five cents ante, just for the fun of the thing. Gentleman in black says he can't play the game, but they explain again, and the poker commences. The gentleman in black loses every time. There are six men in the game. Each one deals before the gentleman in black, and the ante has been raised to a dollar. Gent in black deals awkwardly and looks at his hand. Next man to dealer bets five—goes around, and bets are raised to one hundred dollars. Gent in black sees it and makes it one hundred better. Gamblers look surprised, but will not be bluffed. The bet had reached five hundred dollars—a thousand. All draw out except a Pike's Peak miner, who sees and calls him: "What have you?" "Waal" answers the gent in black. "I have—let me see, let me see—waal, I have four ones."

The gamblers, who have suspicioned some time before, now look wild, and the light begins to dawn in the miner's mind. He learned across the table and said in the most sarcastic tones he could command.

"Oh, you heave, heave yer? You d——d sanctimonious shuffler."

The gent got up from the table and handed one of the gamblers his card. It read "Bill Walker, New Orleans"—one of the most successful sharpers in the country.—[St. Louis Journal.

LUCCA AND HER TROUBLES IN CUBA.

Writing from Havana on Feb. 21st., a correspondent supplies the following version of the operatic imbrogolio already noticed in our telegraphic despatches from Cuba nine days ago: "The refusal of the three impresarios, Mme. Lucca, Mme. Di Murska, and Signor Vizzani, to pay the salaries and return passage money of the New York chorus and orchestra resulted in an order of the Governor, prohibiting the three from leaving until they had satisfied the just demands of the claimants. When the women belonging to the chorus called on Mme. Lucca demanding pay, they received a very emphatic, but not very elegant, word for an answer. So far, the lawyers only had quietly talked about the matter, but on Thursday morning the chorister on guard near Mme. Lucca's residence in Cerro, saw a suspicious movement of trunks and immediately communicated the fact to his companions. Since Tuesday evening a musician or chorister has been on constant guard duty before the houses wherein the three managers dwelt, he being relieved by his companions every two hours during the day or night. The Germans did guard duty at the hotels and the Italians on the wharf and on board the steamers ready to sail. The Columbus was advertised to sail at 4 o'clock on Thursday, and a little before that hour some big trunks with a big-whiskered man were spied by an Italian chorister. The articles were soon recognized as Madame Lucca's property, and the Police were notified. The servants of Mme. Lucca were on board, when, a few minutes later, a small boat was seen coming near the ship containing the closely veiled form of one lady, and the half-veiled face of another. The half-veiled figure was immediately recognized as that of a most intimate lady friend of Mme. Lucca, while another figure, that of a man, was also distinguished as that of an acquaintance. A sign from the ship denoted that the coast was not clear, and when within hailing distance the boat turned around and the figure raised her veil, disclosing the once sympathetic features of Mme. Lucca now distorted by rage. A Lucrezia Borgia-like wave of the hand and the prima donna had to return to shore, disappointed in her attempt to escape the vigilance of the vocal and instrumental detectives. Mme. Lucca's husband, servants and baggage were brought on land. The attempt to escape gave the people a nice chance for scandal. Finding it impossible to leave by stealth and abandon about fifty men and women to the pestilential effects of the vomito, and without the means to leave or to earn a living while here, the trio were at last obliged to deposit the amount claimed by the subordinates. Only Mme. Murska showed pity for the poor people, for she offered to sing until they were paid, having no cash money to give them. To-day, seeing the impossibility of escape, they disbursed the money. Mr. Sharfenberz, the Austrian Consul, went security for Mme. Murska until she could furnish him the amount from New York. Now comes a sequel. It is avered that Mr. Jarrett, the company's agent, has been keeping accounts after a fashion of his own. His conduct needs scrutiny, according to the *empressa*, and his accounts still more. The *empressa* has appointed Judge Battanero to represent it, and while its members are sailing toward New York, Mr. Jarrett remains here against his will to give an account of his stewartship if he can. At first Mr. Jarrett acted for the three principal singers, and they say that when he could not get anything more out of the them he turned against them. His career as a theatrical manager is considered at an end, and every member of the company despises and hates him.

KING KOFFEE AT HOME.

There have lately appeared in the London newspapers several interesting letters from the Gold Coast. One describes the arrival at the British camp of a Mr. Kuhne, who was captured by the Ashantees in 1869, and since then has been detained at Coomassie. He was sent by the King with a letter to Sir Garnet Wolseley. When it was known that he was on his way a hammock was sent for his use. "He lay therein," writes the correspondent "looking deathly." A number of officers, standing on the lofty bank above the bridge, took off their hats and welcomed the prisoner. He smiled feebly, and indeed the poor man appears to be unable to enjoy even his deliverance. Mr. Kuhne knows nothing of the King's intention towards the other prisoners. Mr. Ramseyer, who has a wife and two children, and a French trader, Bonnat. He said that they had been fairly treated according to Ashantee views; but his own allowance, for himself and two servants, was but $4 50—£1 0s. 3d—each for forty days. This barely sufficed for food. His clothes, on coming in, were scarcely fit to be so called. For eighteen months no word of news had reached the captives: up to that date they were allowed to receive the Daily Telegraph. They made furniture and built houses for the King, who has material reasons for regretting the necessity of giving them up. No objection was made to their preaching; all members of the Basle mission preach, even though not ordained, and they received respectful attention from the audience; but Mr. Kuhne has no hope that their exertions produced any serious effect. He thinks the King would have interfered at once had there been prospect of conversion. The people listened in mere astonishment that white men should be able to speak their language. Some said, "The words were good," but went no further. The missionaries and their French comrades were much harassed by sneaking delegations of the Fantee slaves who abound in Coomassie. These, to curry favor with the King, by professions of care for his safety told him all sorts of foolish lies—as that the white men were building his new palace with wet bricks, so that it might fall and crush him. Koffee, however, has too much judgment to credit their false-reports. He appears to be a king of sense. No affair of state was ever discussed in presence of the prisoners, nor of any other person not a member of the council. For this reason Mr. Kuhne has small information to give.

AN OLD PAPER.

The vane on Faneuil Hall, Boston, is in the form of a grasshopper, and within it, when taken down for repairs in 1852, was found a history of its construction. The Transcript says that, as nearly as it could be deciphered at the time, it was as follows:

"Shem Drowne made itt.
May 25, 1742.

"To my Brothren &
Fellow Grasshoppers.

"Fell in the year 1755, Nov. 18th day, from ye market by a great earthquake . . . eing . . . sett a . . . by my old master above.

"Again Like to have met with my Utter ruin by Fire, but hopping timely from my Public Situation, came off with Broken bones and much Bruised.

"Cured and again fixed by my old master's Son, Thomas Drowne, June 28th, 1763—and although I now promise to continue to discharge my office, yet I shall vary as ye wind."

After the necessary repairs, the Committee on Public Buildings returned the document to the stomach of the grasshopper, with a view of perpetuating his history, and added these words:

"May he continue to fulfill his duties to the present generation as faithfully as he has done the last, and when he next descends to the earth may he find our successors in the enjoyment of our present peace and prosperity."

AIR-BELLS.

The French have a system of bells, lately patented, which work by air. A series of small leaden tubes proceed from the kitchen to each room, one to the sitting-room, one to the drawing-room, and one to each bed-room. Attached to these tubes, in each room, are a few feet of India-rubber tubing suited in color to the paper of the room. To the end of the tube a syringe is fixed air-tight, and this hangs similar to an ordinary bell-rope. In the kitchen is a case containing the bell, which serves for all the rooms, the distinction being effected by tickets with the names of their respective rooms printed on them, held down by springs. They work in this manner: The India-rubber syringe is pressed, and the air by this means is forced through the tube into a corresponding India-rubber syringe or ball in the case in the kitchen. This, of course, expands, and forces up a small rod, which moves a cog-wheel and rings the bell, and at the same time sets free the spring which retains the ticket of the room in which the bell is rung; this starts up into a square place in the glass door, and at once indicates in a simple manner the room. These ingenious bells act as effectively as electric bells which they resemble exceedingly in sound, without their trouble and expense, and not getting out of order, like our wire bells and cranks.

VARIETIES.

THE Brewers' Gazette advocates the substitution of corn for barley in the production of malt.

AN exchange says the proprietors of Philadelphia "sample rooms" charge all persons opposed to the centennial ten cents more per drink than other customers.

THE Washington Star says that in that city on the 16th inst., crocuses and violets were blooming in the open air, and the scarlet japonica was bursting into leaf and blossom.

IT is said that the number of new buildings erected and in course of erection at St. Augustine, Fla., is gradually changing the aspect of the quaint old-fashioned Spanish city, to that of the dull, monotonous ugliness of a fashionable watering place.

A GAY youth, aged 70 years, recently applied to the town clerk of Yarmouth for a marriage license. Two days afterwards he re-appeared saying that the lady had backed out, but he wanted the name on the license altered, as he has found another and more willing damsel.

GOUNOD'S "Mireille," at the Grand Opera of St. Petersburg, lately was one of the notable triumphs in the succession of festivities attendant on the royal and imperial marriage. The honors of the night fell to Madame Patti, who was called before the curtain no less than thirty-seven times.

AN Englishman writes to one of the scientific journals stating that he has discovered a new cure for rheumatic gout. He had suffered tortures from that disease for several years, but by insulating his bed by means of glass stands and sockets under each foot, he began to improve immediately.

A NEWLY-MARRIED lady at Haddonfield, N. J., "just for fun," hid a toy snake in her husband's boots a few days ago. The result of the joke was somewhat peculiar. The husband, on discovering the reptile, first took a critical look at himself in the mirror, and then, going to a closet, seized his demijohn and threw it far out into a neighboring pond.

IT seems that the children of the Siamese twins, and especially the culturued and sympathetic eldest daughter, remonstrate against the exhibition of their parents in their post mortem condition. The wives of Chang and Eng, however, married for money, and they are determined to make all they can out of their husbands, living or dead.

A slab above a grave in Arkansas bears the following legend, evidently the tribute of a devoted, but discriminating husband:

She washed the children,
Fed the fowls,
And made her home
Resound with howls.

WE find the following touching verse in the Baltimore American:

The train that brought his wife came down
And then went sweeping on,
But, woe to him, his wife had brought
His mother-in-law along.
He lived, for life may well be borne
Ere sorrow break its chain,
But this last streak just settled him—
He never smiled again.

A SEAMAN on the ship John O'Gaunt, which recently arrived at San Francisco from Manilla, had a thrilling adventure dur ng the voyage. Falling overboard in a storm he found himself surrounded by sharks, which made a determined attack upon him. One of them succeeded in stripping the flesh from his hand, but by active tactics in diving and dodging and splashing the seaman kept the finny monsters at bay and himself afloat until he was picked up by a boat from the ship.

MISS OLYMPIA BROWN, a female preacher, was married at Bridgeport recently, the understanding being that she should retain her name, and not assume that of her husband. "And so it is," says the Hartford Times, "John Henry Willis and the Rev. Olympia Brown; and he attends to his grocery business, and she preaches to her congregation of saints and sinners every Sunday, and they keep a snug little house in Bridgeport, on Golden Hill, and the name on the door is Olympia Brown"—that partner in this matrimonial firm being the better known of the two."

A PARIS letter says the Empress Eugenie has aged sadly. There are deep lines at each side of her mouth, and her whole face looks drawn and haggard. The little flat crepe hat which she wears pushed back from her temples seems too youthful for her worn face; but it is a relief not to see her lips set in that stiff smile, artificial as the gold in her tresses or the roses in her bonnet, wherewith she used to greet her subjects of Paris in other days. The young Prince Imperial is her very image, but the slight mustache just budding on his upper lip will soon mar the present perfection o the resemblance.

IN Baltimore on Tuesday afternoon the Chief-of-Police received information that a well-dressed and respectable looking woman accompanied by a little boy was in an intoxicated condition on the street, and Officer Seibold was deputized to investigate the matter. He soon returned with the object of his search in the shape of a stylishly dressed female, who was leading the child by the hand and uttering maledictions against all who approached her. She was locked up in a cell and the child was taken charge of for the night by a family in the neighborhood. The woman arrested refused to give her name and residence.

IT is now said that the late attempt to assassinate Iwakura, one of the most liberal minded of the Japanese statesmen, was instigated by some of his political opponents. It appears that, returning from the palace to his house in his carriage he fell asleep, and was attacked by fifteen or twenty men. He received a sword thrust in the back. In jumping out of the carriage he fell, struggled to his feet and ran to a wall. While trying to scale the wall he was cut again and fell on the other side, rolled eighty feet down an embankment into the water, and was saved from drowning by holding to bushes on the margin. His driver was severely wounded. Iwakura finally crept up the bank, and was met by an officer sent by his family to search for him.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR, } WM. SCHOYER,
W. S. HAGE, } E. A. MYERS.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, March 7, 1874.

THE famous $40,000 cow, the "Dutchess of Geneva," died on Friday last.

THE Gazette makes light of Special Agent Jayne's $4,000,000 steal. He is a firm and consistent supporter of Grant's Administration, which accounts for it.

THE House yesterday passed the bill fixing the salaries of Judges in this county at $6,000. Had an additional $1,000 been added, the compensation would not have been too high.

SINCE Attorney General Williams got his private carriages furnished and $14,000 cellars dug at public expense, it is easy to understand how he was able to save $100,000 a year on his limited salary.

ANOTHER of Grant's Federal Judges, Story, of Arkansas, is called up for impeachment. It is claimed that sufficient proof is available to show him to be one of the most consumate scoundrels in the carpet-bag ridden South.

DIMMICK, the member of the Legislature from Wayne county, who wanted to bleed the banks and play the old game of black mail, was not elected as a Democrat. He was one of the citizens ticket order, being the joint production of both parties, and on both tickets.

IT only needs, now, the impulses of Congressional encouragement and endorsement to set the Centennial beacons blazing all over the land.—Phila. Bulletin, Ring.

Just so. Lay on additional taxes, make the people pony up and Philadelphia will get up a first class show.

THE Secretary of the Treasury is beginning to feel nervous over the praying women's crusade against whisky. He says it will reduce the consumption and diminish the revenue, and that increased taxation will be a necessity.

BOSS SHEPPARD'S one thousand five hundred pages of answers turn out not to be answers at all, but an ingenious combination of lies and false figures intended to shield the Ring. But it don't look at present as though it will do the Ring any good.

So far, according to the estimates of Mr. Hazleton, Chairman of the Philadelphia Citizens' Investigating Committee, over nine thousand fraudulent votes in favor of Stokley, the Ring candidate for Mayor, have been discovered. The investigation is still going on.

THE election being over and there being no more use for the lie that Hon. John B. Guthrie attended a secession meeting in Washington, the Gazette takes it all back, thus leaving the Commercial, the only paper in this city that sticks to the falsehood; and even it, if we mistake not, will be convinced ere long.

IT now turns out that Van Bolt joined the temperance movement upon the advice of his lawyer to escape trial and punishment upon forty indictments for the unlawful sale of liquor. The fines would have aggregated $2,000 and the imprisonment two or three years. The wisdom of taking the lawyer's advice is obvious.

THE State Ring is preparing for the future. A bill is before the Legislature for imposing a tax upon mined coal. The amount to be realized will reach $3,000,000, which with the average surplus now on hand will make a working capital of $4,000,000 in the State Treasury, which can be used for carrying the election in Philadelphia, or wherever else the necessity may arise.

A REV. CRANAGE who does some babbling in the Temperance Alliance, perhaps fancies he is advancing the cause by generally abusing the press of the city, but he neither displays tact nor sense. Ben Butler has been trying this for some time past, but then Benjamin don't pretend to be a moral reformer, but rather prides himself on his wickedness. We advise this Rev. gentleman to confine himself to his legitimate calling, at least when he gives way to any further bursts of eloquence in reference to this journal, that he will confine himself to the truth. He may not drink whisky, but he is as intemperate as he is indiscreet in his language.

POLITICAL DUTY.

The representative newspaper—the exponent of the principles of a political organization, has certain duties to perform, chief among which is to guard the interests of the organization, and defend it against the treachery of those who profess to lead it. A political party organized for the purpose of furthering the public interests and detecting, preventing and punishing corruption in office by turning the corrupt officials out of office, by means of the ballot-box, must necessarily preserve an organization.

When a party is in the minority, the newspaper exponent of its principles, is more particularly charged with looking after the interests of the organization, than where it is in the majority. We will take Allegheny county for an illustration. The Republican party being in the majority has all the offices, and each officer being a paid agent, so to speak, of the organization, to look after its interests, divides the duty up among a large number. With the Democratic pary it is different. We have no Democratic officers, and the active supervision of the organization naturally falls upon this journal.

We accept the duty cheerfully, believing that if it were not for the constant watchfulness of the Democratic organization in this city and county, the Ring would misapply ten times as much of the people's money as is now the case. It is only during the active campaign that the executive officers of the Democratic Committees pay personal attention to the interests of the organization, whereas with the Republic party, its feur or five organs and two or three hundred paid agents, are constantly on the alert.

Feeling, therefore, the necessity of this journal to guard the interests of the party at all times and under all circumstances, we never permit an opportunity to pass without discharging our duty to the best of our humble ability. Nor do we generally mince our words when occasion requires plain speech. When a man, professing to represent the Democratic party, through treachery or any corrupt or improper motive, tries, upon the eve of an important election, to misrepresent the party or betray it into the hands of the opposition, and defeat its candidates, and the reforms that it advocates, we claim the right, and justly, too, to denounce the act of treachery, and warn the party against the designs of the perpetrator of the treason.

If in doing so we use tolerably plain Anglo-Saxon words, it is because the necessities of the occasion requires it, and because treason generally is set down as the basest and most ignominious of crimes of which any man can be guilty. We do not deny the right of any man in his individual capacity to leave the Democratic party at any time and vote and speak in favor of the opposition. But we do say that no man, claiming to act in a representative capacity, upon the eve of an election, can undertake to commit the Democratic party to the interests of opposition, without being guilty of the basest kind of treason and as such we do not hesitate to denounce it, and as conservators of the public interests have the right to reflect upon the motives that prompted the treachery. If in doing so, we use plain and unmistakable language, it is simply because it is necessary for us to do so to the end that a large number of voters shall not be deceived and cheated out of their votes.

There are about 15,000 Democratic voters in Allegheny county. They have rights and interest, that should be protected. They look to THE POST for the protection of these interests at all times, as they have the right to. Consequently, when we find any man falsely assuming to speak in the name of the Democratic party, trying to hand the party over to the opposition at a critical period, we shall not hesitate to denounce his treason in fitting terms, and in words that will leave no doubt of our meaning. If we failed to do so, this journal would be no longer worthy to represent the Democratic party, or defend and uphold the principles it professes.

DOES FANATACISM WIN?

Fifteen years ago, every individual who insisted that the compacts of the Constitution should be strictly observed by both sections of the country, was denounced as a propagandist of slavery, regardless of what opinion he held upon the abstract question. During the war if a man ventured the opinion that too much blood was being unnecessarily shed, or that the war might be conducted in a different way, with equal prospect of success, he was denounced as a traitor and not unfrequently subjected to outrage, notwithstanding the fact that he was in favor of the preservation of the Union.

This was the result merely of blind and unreasoning prejudice. But ten years of reflection has changed the views of the most of these fanatics, although here and there we find one who is likely to carry his bigotry with him to his grave. In every great public movement we find these zealots, who generally do the talking and howling, while the honest, earnest people do the work.

There are those in the temperance movement who try to place everybody in the two extremes. If any one presumes to doubt the propriety of the mode of proceeding, he is at once denounced as the enemy of temperance. Because we have chosen to give the varied opinions of different people upon this subject, some of the zealots in the temperance movement have taken occasion to denounce us as being the enemies of temperance, and some of the reverend gentlemen, we are sorry to say, have not confined themselves to the truth in trying to make out a case against us.

We claim the right to form our own opinions as to the necessity of temperance reform, and the mode of securing it, and at the same time we accord a like unlimited freedom to all other persons. But because we choose to have opinions of our own, it does not follow that we are the friends of intemperance. Those who are engaged in the present movement, and especially the ladies, should reflect that the evil which they propose to eradicate, cannot be cured in a day, or by a sudden outburst of enthusiasm.

While we accord the ladies greatest influence in every good work, they must remember that the evils of intemperance have withstood the thunders and persuasive eloquence of the pulpit alike for centuries, and that the prayers and tears and entreaties of wives and children have not been powerful enough to stay its ravages around the home altar. If these means have not been powerful enough to destroy the evil, it is hardly to be expected that fanatacism and denunciation hurled at those who differ as to the mode of accomplishing reform, will be equal to the task.

The higher moral natures of the victims of intemperance themselves must be appealed to. Along this road lays the greatest promise of success, and it promises the most permanent good results. Intemperance in one respect is like Fashion. Neither blustering opposition nor ridicule will cure it of its enormities and deformities. A wretched fashion in dress—more especially in female dress—sweeps like an epidemic over the land. Clothes are made in a style that at once deforms the wearer, and endangers health, but it becomes the rage, and a lady is not regarded as belonging to good society unless she adopts it, and in a year afterward to wear the same style in the streets would subject the wearer to the jeers and insults of the populace and whilom champions of the fashion. There is no power in the world, neither the pulpit, the press nor persuasion that can put a ridiculous fashion out of existence. It must run its course, and yields only to some other novelty.

Now if neither the appeals of the clergy, the ridicule of the press, nor the arguments of sensible men and women can prevent a ridiculous and physically hurtful fashion from becoming universal, is it to be admitted that intemperance is a smaller evil than fashion, that it can be successfully combatted and eradicated without going to the very depths of the moral nature of those who have fallen under the evil influence, and bringing them face to face with the evils of their situation, by clearing their moral visions by the highest and holiest processes known to the human heart?

To assume that there is but one mode of dealing with the evils of intemperance, and all who differ from that mode are enemies of temperance, is precisely the way to put an end to the temperance cause. And yet there are those in the lead of the temperance movement who take this view of the case. Such persons only mistake their own fevered views for the great underlying principles of a moral reform. But they are sadly mistaken, and mar all the good that there is in the cause they profess to champion.

No one—whose opinion is worth the slightest value—pretends that the cause of Temperance is not a good one, and that Intemperance in the use of alcoholic spirits is the source of great and untold evils that should be removed. But to assume that to differ as to the mode of securing the much needed reform, puts the dissenters on the side of intemperance, is the first step toward defeating the reformation sought for. Certain legal restrictions in the sale and use of alcoholic drinks, is not inconsistent with other means of operation. But when the sale of stimulants are put under proper legal restraints—for they will be sold either with or without legal restraints, until the constitution of the human family is radically changed—appeals must be made to the moral sense of sellers and buyers alike, and not by the effervescence of a sudden and temporary wave of public excitement.

THE WASHINGTON RING.

The frauds and open robberies committed by the Boss Sheppard Ring, in Washington, are almost, if not entirely, without a parallel in the history of the country. The investigation began yesterday, and Sheppard himself handed over an explanation, covering fifteen hundred pages of legal cap, in which he tries to explain away the charges of fraud made against the Ring. The nature of this voluminous explanation has not yet been made public.

It is now quite certain that some of the most singular frauds ever perpetrated will be brought to light, involving prominent government officials. That Attorney General Williams should be involved in it, is not at all surprising, in view of revelations already made. How he profited by the operations of the Ring is already shown in the following official document:

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
WASHINGTON, October 14, 1873.

Messrs. Riley & Clark:

GENTLEMEN: You are hereby requested to grade and fix the property of Attorney General Williams to the satisfaction of Mrs. Williams. This work must be commenced and finished without delay.

By order of the board.

Very respectfully,
CLEMENT HILL,
General Superintendent.

The public funds expended under this order amounted to $2,139, and had no connection whatever with the improvement of the streets and alleys. In other words, Mr. Williams' property was improved at public expense. A part of this $2,139 was charged to an alley at some distance, and the rest to property two squares distant. A cellar to suit Mrs. Williams was dug and walled at an expense of $14,000, which was charged to the public account, as was also $1,150 worth of filling up of lots.

Other of the operations of the Ring in the paving job is thus given by a correspondent of the New York Sun:

De Golyer and McClellan of Chicago were the owners of a patent for wood pavement known as De Golyer No. 2. They were desirous of obtaining a large contract from the Board of Public Works. They sent to Washington Mr. George R. Chittenden to act as their agent. He came here in the spring of 1872 and began operations—first with Wm. S. Huntingdon, as his letter of Feb. 8, 1872, printed in The Sun of Jan. 27, shows. After Huntingdon's death he was forced to form new combinations. He took in as his first lieutenant Colonel Richard Parsons of Ohio, then Marshal of the Supreme Court of the United States, and now a member of the Forty-third Congress, and Colonel Donn Piatt, editor of the Capital. Governor Cooke was, however, as he states in a letter to Mr. McClellan, dated May 30, his principal reliance after the death of Huntington. Notwithstanding his formidable influence, he was unable to get the contract until he secured a still stronger man, General Garfield of Ohio. Such at least are the statements made by Chittenden in his letters to his principals in Chicago. These letters are in existence and have been exhibited to various persons who will testify to their contents should they be hereafter destroyed. A contract for two hundred thousand square yards of wood pavement at $3,50 per square yard was awarded to De Golyer & McClellan in June, 1872. As soon as the award was made Chittenden telegraphed to his principals that the award had been made and that he must have immediately $25,000 in cash and $75,000 in negotiable paper. This telegram is also in existence. The cash and paper were furnished him. Chittenden retained $5,000 for his own services and expenses; Col. Richard Parsons received $10,000, and the balance of the cash was divided between Donn Piatt, Gen. Garfield, and one other party whose name has not been mentioned. The negotiable paper was discounted by a Chicago bank, the most of it passing through the hands of a man named Kirtland, who is connected with the District Ring. A gentleman connected with the firm of De Golyer & McClellan of large experience in laying wood pavements, will testify that it did not cost the company over $1,50 per square yard to lay this pavement.

NOT TRUE.

In reporting the meeting of the Temperance Alliance, the Evening Telegraph says that Mr. Ormond said that he had—

"Interviewed some of the city papers, and the proprietors of THE POST had told him that the Alliance could have two columns in their paper, both in daily and weekly, a year, for one thousand dollars."

Either the Telegraph's reporter has made a very great mistake in reporting the gentleman's remarks, or the gentleman himself has blundered, for there is not one word of truth in the statement. A party called a few days ago to learn what we would advertise the matter furnished by the Alliance for, and who promised before making his report to call again, which he neglected to do. The figures given him were more than *quadruple* those given above, and then, as with all advertisements, the right to comment as we see fit upon any matter furnished by the Alliance was maintained in its broadest sense, as is always done by this journal.

THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

Secretary Richardson claims a reduction of the public debt for the month of February to the extent of $2,590 047. The mathematical process by which he arrives at this satisfactory conclusion is a little remarkable, in view of the fact that according to his own figures, the *principal* of the public debt is $3,775,864 greater than it was on the 1st of February, and $17,285,315 greater than it was on the 1st of January. At the same ratio of increase the principal of the debt will be $70,000,000 greater on the 1st of January 1875, than it was on the first of Jan. 1874.

The process by which Mr. Richardson demonstrates that he is paying off the debt, is by counting all the money in the Treasury on the first of each month as so much paid upon the debt. But this is a mere fallacy. For the purpose of showing that this is the way in which he figures out an apparent decrease, we give the following table of figures showing the amount of the principal, interest and cash in the Treasury respectively, on the 1st days of January, February and March:

PRINCIPAL OF DEBT.	
Jan. 1	$2,249,245,662
Feb. 1	2,262,755,113
March 1	2,266,530,977
Increase during Jan	13,509,441
" " Feb	3,775,864
Total Increase	$17,285,316
INTEREST.	
Jan. 1	$42,547,025
Feb. 1	30,415,576
March 1	28,055,065
Decrease during Jan	12,131,449
" " Feb	2,360,511
Total decrease	$14,491,960
CASH IN TREASURY.	
Jan. 1	$132,476,961
Feb. 1	135,700,575
March 1	139,705,976
Increase during Jan	3,223,614
" " Feb	4,005,401
Total increase	7,229,015

The decrease in the interest, and the increase of cash in the Treasury, amount to $21,720,975. By subtracting the increase of principal, namely $17,285,315, from the foregoing we have $4,435,660, or the amount of reduction claimed by Secretary Richardson since the 1st of January. Now is this a reduction? We claim that it is not. The public debt consists of the principal outstanding, and if this is growing larger each month, it is not being reduced, because a few accidental millions happen to be in the Treasury at a given time. Suppose that there had been three millions less in the Treasury on the 1st day of March than there was, would the debt have been increased?

Mr. Richardson's system of humbuggery makes it an easy matter to show an apparent decrease, while at the same time the principal of the debt is being augmented at the rate of nearly four million dollars per month. As each month draws to a close, he only has to put forth a little extra exertion to collect money, and retain it for a day of two in the Treasury to put into his balance. Then counting the money on hand as so much of the debt paid, he gets credit for something that he has not done.

Suppose we test Mr. Richardson's claim a little further. Had he the right on the 1st day of March to pay out the entire $139,000,000 cash in the Treasury, in liquidation of the public indebtedness? Even Mr. Richardson will not claim that he had the right to do this. But if he had not this right, then he cannot count the cash on hand as so much of the debt paid. His claim is a mere fiction, and a part of a fictitious system of finance that is a constant curse to the national prosperity. The monthly balances of cash in the Treasury are there for the purpose of paying the current expenses of the government, and vary according to the receipts of the revenue. It is only when the receipts exceed the expenditures, and the surplus is applied to the extinguishment of the outstanding principal, that the debt is actually reduced. The fact is, however, that the expenditures exceeds the receipts, and that is the reason why the *principal* of the debt was more than $17,000,000 greater on the 1st of March than it was on the 1st of January.

A VICTIM.

The poet informs us that—

"No rogue e'er felt the halter draw
With good opinion of the law."

Every day we find this couplet illustrated among the rogues great and small. The law that brings them up standing in their career of crime and outrage is all wrong in their estimation. They are perfectly willing—nay, anxious to see it executed upon others, but when it is to be applied in their own case, they begin to whine about being the victim of a conspiracy.

We have a case in point in that of Mr. B. G. Jayne, who for some years has been doing a profitable business as spy in New York and Boston. Not content with being a spy only, he was something worse. After grinding thousands out of importers, and appropriating his own share of the spoils, he quietly pocketed a large per centage of the other half which should have been paid over to the government.

Mr. Jayne's victims were generally merchants who endeavored to act honestly. Instances are given like the following: A merchant imported a cargo of goods, and upon a comparison of the invoice a small package in excess would be found, shipped by mistake, the duties upon which would amount to a few dollars. Here was Mr. Jayne's chance. He would not seize the package worth probably $200, and exact the penalty of $400 from the importer, but the whole cargo was seized although no attempt at evading the customs would be made, a penalty of $30,000 or $40,000 would be laid upon the importer, which he must either pay or be ruined. Of this sum sum Mr. Jayne would pocket $20,000 as his share to begin with, and then only turn over $15,000 of the remainder to the government.

The testimony of Jayne's victims shows that he but seldom if ever brought up the professional defrauders of the Custom House, who smuggled by the hundred thousand by means of false invoices and valuations, but confined his operations to those merchants who without intending to defraud the government, now and then received through accident, an insignificant package not invoiced. In five years he and his co-laborers are said to have realized $2,000,000 as their share in this system of robbery.

But his victims have gone before Congress for a redress of their grievances, and here Mr. Jayne, with his ill-gotten millions turns up in the *role* of a victim of a conspiracy. The other day before the Ways and Means Committee Mr. Jayne howled:

"I stand before you accused of wrong. Gentlemen come and ask you to listen to charges given under the impulse of public opinion, and shall I stand here accused while my wife to-day is broken-hearted by these infamous thieves and their representatives?"

This dodge of a heart-broken wife will not win. It has become the habit of the Radical plunderers to shield themselves from public justice and public execration, by interposing their wives heart-broken or heart-whole, as the case may be, and in one notable instance, a Credit Mobilierite did not hesitate to dig open his dead wife's grave for refuge. It is about time that public opinion frowned down the sickly sentimentality that permits public plunderers and corrupt officials to hide behind their wives skirts when justice is on their track.

Why didn't Mr. Jayne think of his wife and other men's wives and daughters as well, when like a blood hound he was hunting down honest men to plunder them of their hard earnings? It is no time after he is found out, to cry for mercy because his wife is heart-broken at the discovery of the infamous means her husband has utilized, to surround her with wealth and princely luxury. The wives and daughters of the plundered merchants have the highest claim upon the public sympathy. Perhaps they are heart-broken because a husband and father has been reduced from honest affluence to penury and want, through the machinations of this man Jayne. He and his colleagues should be brought to justice. This no time for sickly sentimentality.

REVOLTING CRUELTY.

A brochure entitled "Addenda to a Plea for the Insane in the Prisons and Poor-Houses of Pennsylvania," is addressed to the Legislature. It is the result of investigations into the Poor-houses and jails of the Commonwealth by the State Board of Charities, under the Presidency of Mr. George L. Harrison. The original "Plea" we noticed some time since, and this Addenda is but a continuation of the horrible revelations made by the society.

It is almost incredulous that such inhuman barbarities as are given could be practiced in a civilized country. The matter demands the instant scrutiny of the Legislature. We give one or two instances, from the many cited by the Board, as follows:

In one poor-house they found that an old man had, only a few days before, been starved to death—"medicine being forced into him, but food being considered unnecessary." In another was a formerly attractive young lady "driven to insanity by her seducer, and for the last twenty years occupying a cell of filthiness, with wet litter for a bed, resting like a beast upon her haunches, and so permanently cramped as to be capable of no movement, but such as resembles that of a frog." In another a patient is chained all the time by the wrists to the ceiling to "keep him from tearing his clothes." Again, another keeps a delicate young girl in shackles continually, who sobs at the name of "mother" with a pathos that "would touch the most callous heart."

In another they found an old man who had been loaded down with heavy chains for forty years, and mercifully relieved him of his manacles to his infinite delight. In various places they found woman who had been lying for years in squalor and filth, literally eaten up with vermin, and naked. The most of the insane poor the Board found "totally neglected, morally, physically and mentally; less attention being given to them than would be given to the lowest animals." The revelations made almost surpass human belief.

The Board attribute the treatment of the insane poor to the fact that the State Asylums take paying patients as well as non-paying, and thus take up the room intended for the poor. Those who do not pay are neglected for those who do, and are sent to the jails and county almshouses. This subject demands the most rigid investigation, and a thoroughly corrective remedy. If the half is true that is given by the Board, it is a disgrace to modern civilization.

THE TRIBUNE ON SENATOR CARPENTER.

An "old subscriber" asks the New York Tribune what it means by a few months ago attacking Senator Carpenter and now praising him for his speech on the Louisiana question. In reply that paper says it means to be absolutely fair and free, condemning what deserves condemnation, and praising what deserves praise, and that—

It severely censured Senator Carpenter for his conduct at Long Branch last summer because that conduct was disgraceful. The Senator was turned away from one of the Long Branch hotels after he had been assigned rooms there, because he was in improper company. The Tribune considered it a national shame that the acting Vice President of the United States should subject himself and country to this disgrace, and it said so. The Senator's friends denied it, and the Tribune quietly said that while it would not defile its columns with the evidence, it was ready to prove it in a court of justice;—as it was then, and is to-day. The Senator lied, and his friends lied, and they all knew it when they pretended to deny our statement. The Senator was disgraced by his action and treatment; and the country was disgraced; and the Tribune considered it too shameful a thing to be passed over in silence. It, therefore, discharged its duty in the premises.

AFTER nearly three weeks' reflection the Commercial wishes its readers to believe that it did not manufacture the telegram purporting to come from Washington City, charging the Hon. John B. Guthrie with treasonable purposes in connection with Jeff. Davis and John B. Floyd, at Willard's Hotel, in 1861. It says it came over the wires regularly, from a responsible source. Now, this responsible source is just what Mr. Guthrie wants, and which was sought from the editor of the Commercial at the time, and which he refused to give. The agents of the Western Telegraph Company also refused to state whether such a dispatch came over the wires from any quarter. Perhaps they have been more yielding to the editor of the Ring organ. All Mr. Guthrie wants to know is, who is the man or men who sent or manufactured the dispatch.

A BILL for settling disputes between employers and employes was defeated during the last session of the German Parliament. An amended bill of the same character will again be presented for legislative action. The first and second articles of the proposed bill provide for the establishment of special tribunals for the settlement of trade disputes. The third and last makes breach of contract punishable by imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, unless a severe punishment is prescribed in any particular case by the penal code; and any employer who knowingly and illegally dismisses a workman, or any workman who illegally ceases or refuses to work is to be liable to imprisonment or to a fine not exceeding one hundred and fifty marks. Any person who endeavors to induce either employers or workmen thus to break the law will be liable to the same punishment, unless the penal code shall prescribe a severer one.

KANSAS has followed in the wake of Wyoming in showing some official recognition of the woman's suffrage question, the Legislature having passed a joint resolution to submit the question to a vote of the people. Woman's suffrage seems to fare the best where female ranters are least known. Susan B. Anthony and others of that ilk have been laboring in the East for years to have the same thing done and are seeming further from its accomplishment than when they first began.

HARRISBURG.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Special to The Post.]

HARRISBURG, March 2, 1874.

THE SENATE.

The bill regulating the manner of increasing the indebtedness of cities passed finally. Various petitions and remonstrances were presented.

The Senate was in session but a short time.

THE HOUSE.

The House passed about twenty bills up to a second reading, but none of them finally.

HARRISBURG, March 3, 1874

THE SENATE.

The Senate passed the whole morning on the private corporation bill.

Mr. GRAHAM offered a resolution referring the medical practice bill back to the committee.

Mr. RUTAN offered an amendment to the legislative apportionment bill giving Allegheny county four Senators and fifteen members.

THE HOUSE.

The House passed finally the Judges salary bill. The bill allows six thousand dollars for the Allegheny Judges.

The House also passed, finally, bills providing changes of venue, appointment of Coal Commissioners, collection of debts of non-residents, requiring Judges to file written opinions, to provide for the election of a Lieutenant Governor, and several of the appropriation bills already mentioned, without amendment.

Before completing the list the House adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The Senate holds a night session on the Centennial.

The Dimmick committee returned from Honesdale this evening. The report is not ready yet.

HARRISBURG, March 4, 1874.

THE SENATE.

The following bills were read in place:

Mr. ROWLAND, authorizing the collection of contributions for charitable purposes.

Mr. WARFEL, to provide for the custody of insane persons charged with or convicted of crime.

FINAL PASSAGE OF SINGERLY'S BILL.

Mr. RUTAN called up Singerly's bill for reimbursement for losses sustained by fire. Messrs. Wallace and Graham supported it in brief speeches, and the bill passed by nineteen ayes and nine nays.

Mr. ANDERSON called up the insurance bill and offered amendments, which were agreed to.

The Senate held a night session on the Centennial bill appropriating one million of dollars.

PASSAGE OF CENTENNIAL BILL.

The Senate passed the Centennial appropriation of one million dollars by a vote of 24 to 7.

The nays were as follows: Messrs. Albright, Chalfant, Collins, Ermentrout, McKinley, McSherry and Rowland all Democrats but one.

THE HOUSE.

The general appropriation bill was passed at the first reading. It will be so altered in the Senate that the figures in the present bill give but a poor idea of what it will be.

THE DIMMICK REPORT.

At a few minutes before one, the committee of investigation into the attempted bank swindle, reported the evidence taken. It covers one hundred and fifty pages, and develops no new facts.

The following bills passed the first reading:

Acts making appropriations to the Sheltering Arms, home for deaf mutes, Pittsburgh, and the State Insane Hospital.

To paint the portrait of the Governor.

To enable courts to confirm the titles of trustees in certain cases.

THE BAPTIST BILL DEFEATED.

The Seven Day Baptists' bill came next, and was supported by Messrs. Reynolds, Little, Heiges, Webb, Orvis, Brockway, Ammerman, Bates and Mitchell, and opposed by Messrs. Wolfe, Stranahan and Morgan. The bill was defeated by a vote of 34 to 55.

The House adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT.

The following is the Apportionment bill, as reported in the Senate by Mr. Rutan:

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

1—The First, Second and Twenty-sixth wards, Philadelphia.

2—The Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eleventh wards, Philadelphia.

3—The Seventh, Eighth and Ninth wards, Philadelphia.

4—The Tenth, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth wards, Philadelphia.

5—The Fifteenth and Twenty-ninth wards, Philadelphia.

6—The Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Twentieth wards, Philadelphia.

7—The Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth wards; Philadelphia.

8—The Nineteenth, Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth wards, Philadelphia.

9—Delaware county. 10—Bucks. 11—Montgomery. 12—Berks. 13—The city of Lancaster and the twenty-one adjoining districts. 14—The rest of the county of Lancaster. 15—Dauphin. 16—Lehigh. 17—Lebanon. 18—Northampton. 19—Chester. 20—The cities of Scranton and Carbondale and nineteen districts adjoining. 21—The rest of Luzerne county. 22—Carbon, Monroe and Pike. 23—Bradford, Sullivan and Wyoming. 24—Wyoming, Montour and Columbia. 25—Tioga, Potter and McKean. 26—Susquehanna and Wayne. 27—Union, Snyder and Northumberland. 28—York. 29—Pottsville and twenty-five adjoining districts. 30—The rest of Schuylkill county. 31—Huntingdon, Mifflin and Juniata. 32—Cumberland and Adams. 33—Franklin and Perry. 34—Clinton, Clearfield and Centre. 35—Blair and Cambria. 36—Somerset, Bedford and Fulton. 37—Indiana and Jefferson. 38—Cameron, Elk, Clarion ond Forest. 39—Westmoreland. 40—Fayette and Greene. 41—Beaver and Washington. 42—The City of Allegheny, Bellevue, Sewickley borough, Reserve, Kilbuck and Ohio townships. 43—The First to the Fourteenth and the Twenty-third wards of Pittsburgh. 44—The Fifteenth to Twenty-second and the Thirty-seventh wards, the boroughs and townships between the rivers and north of rivers, except what are in the Forty-second district. 45—The Twenty-fourth to Thirty-sixth wards and rest of South Side. 46—Armstrong and Butler.—47—Warren and Venango. 48—Mercer and Lawrence. 49—Erie. 50—Crawford.

At the general election in 1874 Senators will be chosen for two years in the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Thirtieth, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-ninth, Forty-second, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh districts.

At the election in 1875 Senators will be

chosen for one year in the First, Thirteenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-eighth, Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth districts.

At the election in 1876 Senators will be chosen in all the districts—those from the even-numbered districts for two years and from the odd-numbered districts for four years.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Philadelphia, 14 districts:
I. 1st and 26th wards and part of 2nd, 4. II. Rest of 2d ward, 1. III. 3d and 4th wards, 2. IV. 5th and 7th wards, 3. V. 6th, 8th, 9th and 10th wards, 4. VI. 11th and 12th wards, 2. VII. 13th and 14th wards, 2. VIII. 15th ward, 3. IX. 27th ward, 2. X. 16th and 20th wards, 3. XI. 17th and 18th wards, 3. XII. 19th ward, 3. XIII. 21st, 22d, 23d and 25th wards, 4. XIV. 28th and 29th wards, 2—38. Adams 2.

Allegheny, five districts: I. City of Allegheny, 3. II. 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th and 8th wards, Pittsburgh, 2. III. 3d, 5th, 9th, 10th and 12th wards, Pittsburgh, 1. IV. Rest of Pittsburgh, 4. V. Rest of county, 4—14.

Armstrong, 2; Beaver, 2; Bedford, 2; Blair, 2; Bradford, 3; Bucks, 4; Butler, 2.

Berks, 2 districts: I City of Reading, 2; II Rest of Berks, 4—6.

Cambria, 2; Cameron, 1; Carbon, 2; Centre, 2; Chester, 4; Clarion, 2; Clearfield, 1; Clinton, 1; Columbia, 2; Crawford, 4; Cumberland, 2.

Dauphin, 2 districts: I Harrisburg, 1; II Rest of county 2—3.

Delaware, 2; Elk, 1.

Erie, 2 districts: I City of Erie, 1; II Rest of county 3—4.

Fayette, 2; Forest, 1; Franklin, 3; Fulton, 1.

Greene, 1; Huntingdon, 2; Indiana, 2; Jefferson, 1; Juniata, 1.

Lancaster, 3 districts: I. Lancaster City 1; II. 19 districts adjoining, 2; III. rest of county, 3—6.

Lawrence, 2; Lebanon, 2; Lehigh, 3; Lycoming, 3.

Luzerne, 8 districts: I. Wilkesbarre, 1; II. 15 districts adjoining, 1; III. 13 other districts, 1; IV. 8 other districts, 1; V. 11 other districts, 1; VI. Scranton, 2; VII. Pittston and 9 districts, 1; VIII. Rest of county, 1—9.

McKean, 1; Mercer, 3; Mifflin, 1; Monroe, 1; Montgomery, 3.

Montour, 1; Northampton, 3; Northumberland, 2; Perry, 1; Pike, 1; Potter, 1.

Schuylkill, 4 districts: 3 single districts comprising 30th Senatorial district 3.

Snyder, 1; Somerset, 2; Sullivan, 1; Susquehanna, 2; Tioga, 2; Union, 1; Venango, 3; Warren, 1; Washington, 3; Wayne, 2; Westmoreland, 3; Wyoming, 1; York, 4; total, 201.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Monthly Statement—Reported Decrease $2,520,047.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Following is the public debt statement for the month just closed:

Six per cent. bonds	$ 1,214,663,150
Five per cent. bonds	505,697,550
Total coin bonds	$ 1,720,360,700
Lawful money debt	14,678,000
Matured debt	9,813,390
Legal tender notes	$82,078,392
Certificates of deposit	50,390,000
Fractional currency	48,640,494
Coin certificates	40,569,800
Total without interest	$ 521,678,887
Total debt	2,266,530,977
Total interest	28,055,065
Cash in Treasury—Com	85,588,222
" Currency	3,727,754
Special deposits held for the redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law	50,390,000
Total in Treasury	$ 139,705,976
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,154,880,066
Decrease during the month	2,520,047
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money:	
Principal outstanding	$ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	646,235
Interest paid by the United States	22,386,691
Interest paid by transportation of mails, &c	5,034,347
Balance of interest paid by United States	17,352,344

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

WHAT becomes of all the lunch-fiends in Ohio as fast as the saloons go down with the prevailing temperance epidemic?

A POTTSVILLE man put up a little more than ten barrels of sour krout for winter use, "shust for sickness."

A LIVING monster fourteen years in a man's stomach" is the heading of an item in the Allentown Democrat describing a tape worm forty feet in lenth.

OLD Phin Teepte, of Preston, Wayne county, Pa., is seventy years old, though remarkably vigorours, and looks hardly fifty. Since eleven years of age he killed 2,985 deer and 438 bears. His favorite hunting grounds is in Potter County.

AT the Logan House, Altoona, a few evenings since Mr. John Clark, of Williamsburg, one of the County Commissioner of Blair county, was united in marrage with Mrs. Henrietta B. Kurtz, of Etna, Blair County. The officiating minister on the occasion was the son of the bride, and so he married his mother.

OHIO NEWS.

OVER one-half the saloons in fourteen towns in Southern Ohio have been closed through the efforts of the female crusaders.

AN obituary notice in an Ohio paper recently contained the touching intelligence that the deceased "had accumulated a little money and ten children."

ON Wednesday morning of last week, Sheriff Bowman of Wayne county, was locked in a cell in the Wooster jail by two prisoners named Willis and Briner, who were under sentence to the penitentiary for three years for burglary. The rascals then made their escape, and up to last accounts had not been heard from.

ONE night last week the daughter of Jesse Ritter, of Champaign county, Ohio, was burned to death. The family had retired, when the young lady at ten o'clock attemped to fill a burning lamp. The fluid had ignited the can, which exploded, throwing the burning fluid over and completely enveloping her in flames.

AT Carlonton, Friday evening, Dan Vanhorn quarreled with Mr. Sterling about poisoning dogs. Vanhorn drew a pistol and fired at Sterling, who sprang aside, and the ball took effect in the lungs of Joseph Carnaham, a son of Hon. M. Carnaham, the representive from Carroll county. The young man can sacrcely recover. Vanhorn has been arrested.

A DETROIT dective left Mansfield Monday, en route for the former place, in charge of a horse thief named Barry. The stolen horses were bought by McMillen, local editor of the Ohio Liberal, who is therefore a victim of misplaced confidence. McMillen will go upon the record as the first local who ever had money or credit enough to buy a pair of horses.

ELLEN MCCORMICK, about eight years of age, and Ellen Corbit, about ten, while crossing a foot log over the Little Guyahoga river in the northern part of the city yesterday, fell into the stream, which is at present very much swollen by the late rains. The two girls were carried down the stream a considerable distance before they were rescued. The first named was dead when taken out, and the latter very much exhausted, but has since recovered.—Akron Beacon.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1874.

THE SENATE.

The bill reported from the committee on public buildings and grounds, a few days ago in relation to removing the bronze statue of Jefferson from the grounds of the executive mansion to the old hall of the House of Representatives was taken up and passed.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN introduced a resolution requesting the secretary of the treasury to inform the Senate whether United States securities, bonds, notes and fractional currency have and are being prepared in accordance with the recommendations of the joint committee on retrenchment, if any change has been made therein, and what were the reasons for such change and what safeguards have been adopted against fraudulent issues of said securities. Agreed to.

Mr. INGALLS introduced a bill relating to the Central branch of the Union Pacific railroad. It proposed to give that company the right to grants of lands and subsidy bonds for extending its road to unite with the Union Pacific railroad at 100th meridian, provided the supreme court shall decide such to have been the intention of the Pacific railroad acts of '62, '64 and '66.

RESOLUTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF RIVERS.

Mr. SCHURZ presented a resolution of the Missouri Legislature asking an appropriation for the removal of obstructions from the channel of the Mississippi river.

Mr. RAMSEY presented resolutions of the Minnesota Legislature asking that a survey be made to determine the feasibility of connecting the navigable waters of Minnesota river and the Red River of the north by a canal.

The bill in regard to the appointment of a commission to investigate into the alcoholic liquor traffic was taken up and Mr. Pratt spoke in favor of its passage. The morning hour having expired the bill was laid over, the unfinished business being the House bill in regard to the Centennial exhibition.

THE CENTENNIAL.

Mr. SARGENT addressed the Senate in opposition to it. He argued that the National Treasury was not in a condition to appropriate money for this purpose.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) said the exhibition should be held, but it should be national in its character. He therefore moved to strike out the provision authorizing the President, in the name of the United States, to extend a respectful and cordial invitation to the governments of other nations to be represented and take part in the International Exhibition, and insert therefor a provision authorizing the President to extend a respectful and cordial invitation to the Governors of each one of the United States to be present and take part in the National Exhibition to be held at Philadelphia, &c.

Mr. MORRILL said if we were to have an International Exhibition it should be held in New York. He thought that in 1880 the country would be prepared for an International Exhibition. This celebration has been so managed by Pennsylvania that the whole of the loss if any, would fall on the Government of the United States. He did not believe it would be proper for Philadelphia or Pennsylvania to bear the whole expense of a national exhibition, and was willing that the United States should contribute any reasonable amount to insure its success, but when money should be contributed from the national treasury he would insist that money from other sources should be on the same footing, and subject to the same profit and loss as that of the Federal Government. As a national exhibition, he would do all in his power to insure its success, but was quite sure it would be a failure as an international one.

Mr. SHERMAN said if Congress should now change the character of the exhibition, the effect would be to release subscriptions already made, including the million and a half from Philadelphia and Pennsylvania.

Mr. CAMERON said he should not accept the amendment of the gentleman from Vermont as it would destroy the whole affair and change the whole character of the exhibition and prevent the managers receiving money already subscribed. He had been assured by the gentlemen having the matter in hand that they would not ask another dollar beyond three million from the federal government. He spoke in favor of giving the exhibition an international character, and said the people were going to celebrate the 100th anniversary of their existence as a nation, and it was proper that representatives of the whole world should be invited. They would be hospitably received.

MR. SCOTT said the amendment of the gentleman from Vermont (Morrill) would accomplish nothing, as the original bill authorized the President to invite the cooperation of the different States, and commissioners from each State and Territory had been appointed. He would allow it to be taken for granted that if this bill is passed, an appropriation would be asked from the government, but every opportunity would be offered the government of participating in the profits.

Mr. CAMERON said Philadelphia was the proper place for the exhibition, and it should be an international one. It was in that city the great events in 1776 took place, and no other place would be suitable for the celebration. If the State of Pennsylvania should be forced to hold an exhibition, she would have such a one as would do honor to her, and put to shame all opposing it. If an international exhibition was not to be held, let it be known now, and the opponents thereof could take upon themselves the responsibility of disgracing the country. Philadelphia was the best city in the world for an exhibition, and so was the great State of Pennsylvania. When other States were in trouble, she put out her money without stint, and the blood her people had flowed freely to maintain the Union.

Mr. SCOTT denied that there had been any false pretences on the part of anybody in connection with the celebration as charged by the Senator from Connecticut, (Ferry.)

Pending discussion on Morrill's amendment the Senate proceeeed to the consideration of executive business and soon after adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. MCCRARY offered a resolution from the Iowa Legislature, asking the passage of a law to prevent railroad or transportation companies from making unjust charges or discriminations.

Mr. COTTON, a like resolution in favor of the election of United States senators by the people.

Mr. LUTTRELL, resolutions of the California Legislature asking Congress to appoint a committee to investigate the affairs of the Contract and Finance Company of the Central Pacific Railroad.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) to prevent maladministration in civil service by officers against whom articles of impeachment are presented.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE AGAIN.

Also, to enable a member of Congress to do public business with their constituents and other departments of the government, and to limit the franking privilege to certain newspapers. The bill provides that during any session of Congress and for thirty days prior and subsequent thereto, all written and printed matter and such other things as have been ordered by either House for distribution shall go free of postage.

The second section provides that all newspapers regularly printed and not advertising sheets simply, shall go free of postage through the mails in the county where they are published, but shall not be delivered under free delivery system.

The third section requires all postal matter to be prepaid.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) moved to suspend rules and adopt a resolution advising the heads of departments and officers of the House that it is the sense of the House that, in the discharging of clerks, officers and employees from the public service in their several departments, they shall discharge civilians who have not been in the army or navy, and shall retain disabled soldiers and sailors, and wives and widows, daughters and sisters of soldiers or sailors, provided they are competent to perform their respective duties, and provided that two members of one family shall not be employed in the same department in Washington, and that it shall be in order for the Committee on Appropriations to embody this proposition in one of the regular appropriation bill.

Mr. NESMITH suggested satirically that the rule should be extended to Congressmen, and Mr. Cox suggested in the same vein to make it apply to the Speaker of the House.

Mr. BUTLER'S motion was agreed to, and the resolution adopted.

THE PAY OF SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Mr. G. F. HOAR moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to report a bill compelling the payment of the wages of the school teachers of the District.

The rules were suspended and the resolution adopted.

Mr. SCHUMACHER (N. Y.) moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill extending to unnaturalized enlisted men of the navy and marine corps the same privileges as to obtaining citizenship as unnaturalized enlisted men in the army now have. Agreed to and the bill passed.

Mr. MAYNARD moved to suspend the rules and make the currency bill the special order for Wednesday of next week to the exclusion of all other orders except appropriation bills. The motion was agreed to and the order made.

DON'T WANT INFORMATION.

Mr. SPEER moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution directing the Attorney General to transmit a detailed statement of expenditures of the contingent fund of the Department of Justice since its organization.

The resolution was not received.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Hurlbut in the chair, on the special order, being bills to repeal the tax on watches and bank checks, and was addressed by E. H. Roberts against it. He replied to the speech of Dawes. In opening the debate on these bills he argued that, to the estimate of revenue which the secretary of the treasury had made for '73 and '74 ought to be added from five to eight millions from customs and from ten to twelve millions from internal revenue, an increase arising from the improved condition of trade, so that, instead of receipts being $271,000,000 as estimated by the secretary they would not be far from $288,000,000. This prediction was based on returns made since the date of the secretary's report. On the other hand he felt justified in stating that expenditures for the seven months ending the 1st of January exclusive of interest and sinking fund had been as follows for the last years: For seven months ending January, 1872, $179,000,000; 1873, $175,000,000; 1874, $177,000,000; this last figure, however embraced expenditures made necessary in connection with the threatened troubles in Cuba; leaving those out expenditures for seven months up to January, 1874 were less than those of the preceding year by $2,440,634 and figures for February showed a further difference in favor of this year. He was therefore justified in concluding that expenditures for 1873-74 would not exceed those of 1873 as had been alleged by Dawes. The gentleman had created a false impression in Congress and country in stating that under any circumstances expenditures for this year would be $393,000,000 even adding expenditures of four millions made in connection with the alarm about the Spanish trouble. The excess of this year's expenditures over last year's was less than two millions. He asserted that the receipts from revenue for the current fiscal year would more than meet all demands for ordinary expenditures, and that therefore they might congratulate themselves that the treasury would not go to protest.

Mr. WOOD obtained the floor and the committee rose.

Mr. KELLY moved to set apart next Saturday for a continuation of the debate on these tax bills. Agreed to. The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. SCOTT said the Chairman of the Finance Committee on Friday last gave notice that he would call the financial question up again to-day, but he had been assured by that gentleman (Sherman) that on account of the illness of the gentlemen who desired to speak he would not antagonize the financial question with the centennial bill.

Mr. SHERMAN said the Senator from Michigan, (Ferry) and the Senator from Indiana (Morton) who desired to speak on the financial question were both indisposed, but would probably be here to-morrow, and he hoped the financial question would then be resumed. He thought the Centennial bill might be disposed of in an hour and would not like to see it antagonized with any other measures.

Mr. SUMNER said he thought it would be best to refer the Centennial bill to the Committee on Appropriation.

Mr. SCOTT said it would be idle to send the bill to the Committee on Appropriations when Congress had not said whether the exhibition should be national or international.

THE CENTENNIAL BILL.

The bill in reference to the Centennial Exhibition was taken up, the pending question being an amendment by Morrill of Vermont, making the exhibition national in its character instead of international.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Appropriations without instructions. He would vote for a larger appropriation to aid the exhibition either national or international, and believed Philadelphia the best place to hold it, but he wanted the bill to be carefully prepared.

Mr. STEWART hoped the bill would be referred, and provision made for an appropriation of sufficient amount to have a national celebration which would be a credit to the country. He moved to amend the motion to refer so as to instruct the committee to provide for a national exhibition.

Mr. FERRY (Conn.) said it would be best to refer without any instructions.

Mr. STEWART withdrew his amendment.

Mr. STEVENSON said there were too many important questions involved in this bill to permit him to remain silent. He was not opposed to a proper celebration on the Fourth of July, 1876, but denied the power of Congress to take money from the national treasury to aid such an enterprise. He quoted from former debates on the subject to show that the exhibition was a local affair, and Congress was only asked to give it dignity. Should Congress appropriate funds for it, at least twenty to twenty-five millions would be required. The whole debate upon this subject had illustrated better than anything he could say the carelessness with which public business was transacted by the Senate. Congress had no power to pass this bill and all precedents found would not justify an open violation of the law.

Mr. SCOTT read a letter just received by him dated February 28, from a gentleman thoroughly conversant with the affair, stating that the deficiency in the Vienna exposition was about four million florins, a large part of which would be made up by returns yet to come in from railroad ticket agents.

Mr. STEVENSON denied the right of Congress to appropriate money for a stock jobbing corporation, and said the occasion would be too sacred to mix up with it wares and merchandise, dollars and cents. It would not be in accordance with our republican institutions to entertain the crowned heads of Europe in the manner they are received by their brother sovereigns in foreign countries, upon occasions of visits. The people's money should not be used for any such purpose. He wanted the Fourth of July, 1876, to be a day of thanksgiving. Let the people hang their garlands on the tombs of our honored forefathers. Let there be a national celebration.

But Congress should take charge of it, and the celebration should be in Washington, Philadelphia and New York. The bill should be referred, and the committee would report a plan, as well as the cost of the celebration. Then the people of Pennsylvania and Philadelphia could unite with all others, and the day be gloriously celebrated, putting our free institutions on an everlasting foundation.

Mr. SCOTT said six of the powers of the the earth had accepted an invitation to participate in the celebration, and this morning he had received information that two more, Austria and the Sandwich Islands, had also accepted.

Mr. BAYARD said it was not contemplated to entertain the crowned heads of Europe, but only to invite the governments of the world to send representatives to the exhibition the same as we had done to England, France and Austria.

Mr. SCOTT said the whole spirit of our institutions revolts against the idea of entertaining crowned heads, and he was astonished that Senators had taken such a view of the case. He hoped the question would be settled as to whether the exhibition was to be national or international at once, so that commissioners might make their preparations accordingly. He did not believe an international celebration would cost $20,000,000 or anything like it, and commissioners had not thought of incurring such an enormous expense. He had no objection to the bill going to the committee, providing the character of the exhibition be settled first.

The Senate seemed disposed to treat this celebration as belonging to Pennsylvania and Philadelphia, and he would not hear the fair name of the State or city assailed even by implication without vindicating their honor.

Pending discussion on the motion to refer the bill to the Committee on Appropriations the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. TOWNSEND, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to amend the homestead laws. The bill goes into all the details and was read at length. After reading and some discussion the bill passed.

Mr. CONGER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to amend the act of July 1st, 1870, to prevent the extermination of fur bearing animals in Alaska, so as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to designate the months in which fur seals may be taken for their skins on the islands of St. Paul and St. George and the waters adjacent thereto, and the number to be taken in or about each island. After explanation the bill was passed.

BILL RELATIVE TO REGULATING COMMERCE.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to regulate commerce among several States, and McCreary, who reported the bill from the Committee on Railroads and Canals, addressed the House in explanation and advocacy of it.

The bill related, he said, exclusively to inter-State commerce, and he asserted it to be the right and duty of Congress to regulate such commerce. It provided two things only in the nature of reformation. First. That persons engaged in railroad commerce shall not make unreasonable or extortionate charges, and second, that they shall not make unjust discriminations in the manner of charges. The bill was, therefore, declaratory of common law itself. It had not been prepared in any spirit of hostility to railroads. It required nothing from them that was not fair, just and reasonable.

There were but two alternatives, either the regulation of railroad commerce among the States by means of national legislation, or else letting them remain permanently without any regulation at all. He asked the House to consider seriously whether this great commerce, these vast combinations, these powerful monopolies, having to do with the rights and interests of the people, ought to be left permanently free and independent of any legislative control. The States could not regulate them; any attempt to do so by the States would be held void, as the statute of Pennsylvania had been held void. The question, therefore, confronted Congress whether it should let this commerce remain without regulation, or should assert the power which the Constitution conferred on Congress over the subject.

He knew that water transportation was one of the features in the solution of the question, but he knew too that Congress might spend any amount of money in the improvement of the Mississippi river and in opening up other water routes, and commerce would still need the aid of legislation in order to compel railroad companies to connect with these water routes on fair and reasonable terms. The railroads would discriminate so as to destroy practically the value of these water routes. They had always done so and would always do so unless compelled by law to connect with water routes fair terms. As to the proposition of building a great national road it should be considered only, if at all, as a last resort, but even if there was such a road Congress would still need to control railroads so as to compel them to connect with it.

Mr. ARTHUR, a member of the Committee on Railways and Canals followed in a speech against the bill as being a proposition in the nature of an experimental explorer of elasticity of constitutional government. Without taking action on the bill which is the special order from day to day until disposed of, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 4.

THE SENATE.

The Senate discussed the Liquor Traffic bill until the expiration of the morning hour, an amendment having been offered by Mr. BAYARD, providing that all Commissioners to make inquiry should not be in favor of prohibitory legislation or total abstinence.

THE LOUISIANA BILL.

At the expiration of the morning hour Mr. CARPENTER moved that all pending orders be laid aside that he might address the Senate on the Louisiana bill introduced by him. Agreed to, and he proceeded to address the Senate. After reviewing the election returns Mr. Carpenter said, how would Congress look before the country after deciding that the election was void as to Presidential electors, but loyal as to State officials? The Senator from Indiana (Morton) had led the Senate through the first phase, and now seeks to lead it in a counter movement. The Supreme Court of Louisiana was a part of the State government and when Congress was to inquire whether the government of that State was Republican or not the Supreme Court could no more settle it than the Legislature could. That power was vested exclusively in Congress. Again, the question was not a judicial one at all, but a political one, and must be determined by the political department of the government. The Supreme Court of the United States itself could not settle it and a decision of the Supreme Court of Louisiana was not entitled to a movements consideration. The court had never attempted to decide the question directly, but all it did say in effect was that Lynch board was a legal board. It never said whether that board acted honestly or corruptly. Under the constitution the President cannot, of his own volition, and proper record from the State determine that an insurrection exists in the State and proceed to put it down. A court justice could not decide a case between a Senator and himself of two hundred dollars without a record. Why? Because it was a court of record and had a seal, and certainly the United States was a court of record. The mere cry by telegraph to the President "Come and help us" was not sufficient for his interference. He (Carpenter) believed that if federal troops were withdrawn from Louisiana, Kellogg's government would not stand.

TWO QUESTIONS.

There were two questions involved as to the passage of this bill: First—Have we power to pass it? Second—The expediency of passing it. The Constitution provides that each State shall have a republican form of government, and one of the first requisites of a republican form of government is that its offices shall be filled by persons elected by the people. He asked every Senator within his hearing if Congress had not power to give the people of that State, what they had been cheated out of, namely; the right to elect their own officers; should our government be overthrown, it would be by these steady encroachments. Congress should see at all times that each State had a republican form of government, and any Senator declaring that Congress had not the power to interfere now would declare to Kellogg and his followers, you can repeat this thing in 1876, and 1880 and in 1884 Congress has no power to set it right. If Congress had no authority to interfere, then the McEnery government could set itself up also by force. Violence was as good a title as fraud and a little more manly. When a man skulks beneath the soiled robes of a Federal Judge, he has not the manliness of one who goes out with a sword in hand to maintain his position. There was no question in his mind as to the power of Congress to take up the Constitution of any State and declare whether or not it was republican in form. The power of Congress was supreme. He believed

THE KELLOGG GOVERNMENT.

was held up by bayonets of the United States, and he wanted to know what remedy there was for this difficulty. The Supreme Court of Louisiana was in conspiracy with Kellogg and would not inaugurate any move for reform. The State Legislature was in conspiracy, and it would not do so. The government would not, and the people could not because federal bayonets were leveled at them. The powers of the federal government were as sovereign except as limited by the constitution as those of the Czar of Russia. Look at the probable effect of Congress saying it could do nothing in the present condition of the Southern States, having just emerged from civil war, would it be safe to say to them, when you hold your elections next fall get in by fraud or any way. There is no power to put you out. What greater license could be given to the

LAWLESSNESS OF THE LAND.

That element would say, if that is your game, we will play it, and they would play it under sanction of Congress. Such action in the present condition of some of the Southern States would be the most dangerous thing that could be done. The Senator from Indiana (Morton) had said, pass this bill, and there would be bloodshed in Louisiana. He said the Republicans were all in favor of Kellogg, and respectable Democrats were all in favor of him. If they are, who is to cause bloodshed? There would be no bloodshed by a new election. The Government could enforce it with the army and navy if necessary. If not, this nation had better furl its banner, and put its affairs in the hands of a receiver. Was it wise to adjourn this troublesome question into the troubles of a presidential election. It was not probable that there would be the same unanimity that there was the last time, for, as he scanned the political horizon, he thought he would see more than one candidate, and it was not improbable that the vote of Louisiana might change the whole thing. The question should be settled now and put out of the way, as it was neither wise nor prudent to adjourn it. He wanted the Congress of the United States to do its duty, and order

AN HONEST ELECTION

so that the people could have their choice.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said he desired to speak on the subject but yielded to Cameron, who moved that the Senate proceed with the consideration of

THE CENTENNIAL BILL.

Mr. THURMAN spoke against referring the bill, and said if it went to that Committee the understanding would be that there should be an appropriation for the celebration, and this he opposed on the ground that Congress had no power under the Constitution to vote money for such purposes. Now that the poor clerks were being turned out of the departments to save a few thousand dollars, and he saw them regularly, men and women, with tears in their eyes, not knowing where to get their next meal. It was no time for Congress to embark in an enterprise like this, which would afford a little show to Philadelphia.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved to amend the motion to refer so as to instruct the Committee to report a bill making an appropriation of a sufficient amount of money, not to exceed three million dollars, to defray the expenses of the American Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia.

Pending discussion the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to regulate commerce by railroads among the several States, and Mr. Arthur concluded his argument begun by him yesterday. In conclusion, he announced his opposition to the bill because it would form an unconstitutional and adulterous intercourse of political monopoly with a chartered monopoly, and because it would form an unconstitutional and pernicious interference with commercial freedom and vested rights; but he especially opposed it because it was centralization, and centralization was a sepulchre of liberty.

Mr. HURLBUT, another member of the Committee on Railroads and Canals addressed the House in support of the bill and characterized the argument made by Arthur against it as an exhibition of a wretched old heresy of extravagant state sovereignty. Unless Congress assume the power to control inter State commerce, there existed no power under heaven that could control it. If, as had been admitted by Arthur these States could not impose restrictions on commerce by exorbitant charges, certainly railroads, the creatures of the State could not do so, and absolute jurisdiction over the question was vested by the Constitution in Congress. Without action on the bill the House took a recess till half past seven o'clock in the evening, the session to be for the consideration of the bill revising statutes.

LOOK BEFORE YOUR LEAP.

Do not waste your money in purchasing a wagon from an irresponsible manufacturer, but patronize such an establishment as that of Messrs. Coleman & Son, Marion avenue, near Soldiers' Monument, Allegheny City, and you are sure to get full value for your money. The quality of the material employed by this firm is made a speciality, and you can purchase one of their Thimble-skein wagons with every assurance that you are getting the best in the market. They make no counterfeit imitations, but deal in strictly honest and genuine work. Give them a call and try their products. W

THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

After a brief charge to the grand jury yesterday morning, Judge Collier opened the March term of the Court.

Catharine Finn y, charged by Lewis Harris with assault and battery, was the first one called.

A verdict of not guilty and a division of costs was the conclusion reached by the jury.

Franz Kelner and Harrie C. Kelner, charged with larceny by bailee were acquitted.

Martin Boschert, indicted for assault and battery at the instance of Regina Steiner, was acquitted and the costs divided.

On payment of costs a nolle pros. was allowed in the case of Philip Kines, charged by N. Rehfus with malicious mischief.

On the payment of costs by the prosecutor, a nolle prosequi was also allowed as to Henry Shield, charged by Chas. Weris with assault and battery.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett.

In the case of Krerbish vs. Suein, an action to recover wakes, a verdict for $8g 74 for plaintiff was rendered.

P. McNamee vs. Michael O'Neill, action for damages for false representations in the sale of a horse. Verdict for plaintiff for $28 09.

David Devore vs. Simpson & McMillen, action of replevin. Verdict for plaintiff for $170 25.

The case of Moses Good vs. Sebastian Zang, an action to recover the value of a cow is on trial.

District Court—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

In the case of Weise vs. Moorhead, Adams & Co., the Judge peremptorily charged the jury to find for plaintiff which they did, in the sum of $5,351 41

Defendant's counsel then moved for a new trial, filing the following reasons:

1. The court erred in giving the jury peremptory instructions to find for the plaintiff.

2. The court erred in refusing to affirm the defendant's several points.

In the cases of Gilmore vs. Calvin Adams with notice, etc., executive attachments called up for trial; counsel for Moorhead and others, submitted the following statement and form of rule, and asked the court to take action on it:

And now, to wit: March 2d, 1874, the garnishees further plead, that the said Calvin Adams has been duly adjudged bankrupt and that J. M. Kennedy, Esq., has been duly chosen his assignee in bankruptcy; and that said assignee claims the moneys supposed to belong to said Calvin Adams; and alleged to be in the hands of the garnishees, and claimed by plaintiff as bound by the attachment in these cases:

And now, to wit: March 2, 1874, on motion of the attorneys of the garnishees, the Court grant a rule on J. M. Kennedy, Esq., assignee in bankruptcy of Calvin Adams to show cause why he should not intervene in the cases, and become a party thereto as claimant of the fund, effects and money alleged to be in the hands of the garnishees and claimed by the attaching creditors.

Eo die, on hearing the parties, the foregoing rule made absolute, without prejudice to the rights of the assignee in bankruptcy to contest the sale out of which the fund arises.

A similar order was made in the case of Adam Weise vs. Calvin Adams, verdicts having been rendered for plaintiffs in the cases of Moorhead, Adams & Co., defendants. The garnishees in the cases are J. K. Moorhead, M. K. Moorhead, J. L. Boyd and Robert B. Carnahan. By agreement only one case of Gilmore vs. Adams was taken up, and Adams not being present, a motion was made by plaintiff's counsel that judgment be entered against him, but Mr. Kennedy, assignee, denied the authority of the Court to enter judgment against a bankrupt, and judgment was not entered to the garnishees. Plaintiff's counsel then desired that the jury be sworn only as to R. B. Carnahan, garnishees and defendant, but defendants objecting and holding that the rest of the garnishee being present, should of course be included among the defendants, plaintiff's counsel withdrew the case as to the other defendants, and the cause proceeded against Mr. Carnahan. On trial.

The case of Stockdale, trustee of the Pittsburgh Savings Bank, for use of G. W. Fuller, the First National Bank of Pittsburgh for use of G. W. Fuller, and the National Bank of Commerce for use of the same party, vs. A. S. Braum, the last mentioned case including W. Smith as defendant, are on trial. The cases are brought against the defending parties as endorsers of notes.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Canfield & Cotton, of Williamsport, creditors, were allowed to discontinue the proceedings commenced by them in bankruptcy against Daniel W. Smith, of Lycoming county, debtor, upon payment of costs.

The assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate of Frank Roads, of Northumberland county, bankrupt, was presented and the sale confirmed.

The petition of Pomeroy Brothers, creditors of S. W. Paine, of Bradford county, bankrupt, for the assignment and liquidation of certain alleged liens, was presented and referred to Register Overton, for examination and report.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

C. Carz, charged with embezzling six dollars from John Seifert, was allowed to pay the costs and depart.

Michael Benz, charged with bigamy in having married Mrs. Agnes Keller in last September while having a wife living in Newport, Kentucky, was acquitted, but directed to pay the costs.

The case of Jacob Van Ullen, charged by Rachael De Hann with seduction under promise of marriage, is on trial.

Court of Common Pleas.—Judge Sterrett.

In the case of Moses Good vs. Sebastian Zang, previously reported, the jury found for plaintiff for $28.

Twenty-one dollars and fifty-six cents were rendered for plaintiff in the case of Meyer vs. Daub.

L. B. Waughter vs. Eleanor McQuade. Verdict for plaintiff for $78 09.

John S. Hassler vs. Conrad Mendel. Verdict for plaintiff for $106 20.

Final orders were made granting charters to the Mount Lebanon Cemetery Association, Equitable Building and Loan Association and St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church.

J. W. L. Weling vs. Hugh Gallagher et ux. Jury out. Mr. Muller for plaintiff, and Mr. Reed for the defence.

District Court—Judges White and Kirkpatrick.

The case of D. S. H. Gilmore vs. R. B. Carnahan, Esq., garnishee of Calvin Adams was resumed, and the argument upon the points of law reached, when the jury were discharged until this morning.

The case of the Tenth Ward Bank vs. Moorhead, Adams & Co., was next called. This is an action to recover on a note for $5,000, payable in six months, drawn by Calvin Adams to the order of Whitten & Co., and by them endorsed, as well as by Moorhead, Adams & Co. The note was dated September 9, 1872, and was protested March 12, 1873. The defense claimed the note was an accommodation paper, and hold that they will be able to prove the same, and that the holder was apprised thereof at the time of purchasing the note. They also expect to be able to prove that the proceeds were paid direct to Whitten & Co., instead of Moorhead & Co.

The first case was tried before Judge White was that of B. F. Crow vs. Trimble, McIntyre & Co. Action for over work done in making window sash. On trial.

In the cases of the Pittsburgh Savings Bank, First National Bank and the National Bank of Commerce against A. F. Baum, being actions against the endorser of certain promissory notes, the jury returned a verdict for defendant in each case.

William Anshutz & Co. vs. William J. Wright. Action to recover for lumber sold and delivered. Verdict for plaintiff for $230 35.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

In the case of Jacob Van Ullem, indicted for seduction, on oath of Rachael De Hann, a nolle pros. was allowed upon the defendant signifying his willingness to marry the prosecutrix. The services of Alderman McMasters were then secured and the twain made one flesh.

A nolle pros. was also allowed in the case of Terrence Coyle, charged with assault and battery, on payment of costs by defendant.

In the case of George Fritz, charged with perjury, the District Attorney stated that an important and material witness for the Commonwealth was in the naval service of the United States, and out of the jurisdiction of the Court. He, therefore, moved the Court for a nolle prosequi, which motion was allowed.

Peter Meyer, Elizabeth Eisle and Mary Mittiman were found guilty of keeping a disorderly house. The last named defendant was recommended to the mercy of the Court.

Everett Logan was found guilty of stealing a stable door, John Meyershop, prosecutor.

Cross suits of assault and battery, between William Long and J. F. and P. Bacon, are on trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Sterrett.

In the case of Wefing vs. Gallagher et ux, a verdict for plaintiff $91 16, was rendered.

Owen McGovern vs. City Bank. Action to recover deposits. Verdict for plaintiff $456 66.

In the case of Wiggins & Weaver vs. John A. Dickey, an action to recover a balance on an unsettled account, a verdict was rendered for defendant.

Samuel Lowe and wife vs. Robert Henderson, and William Lynch vs. Rev. J. W. Witherspoon, action in ejectment for property in Allegheny City. On trial.

Hamilton Shepherd vs. John A. Wilson, administrator of the estate of Samuel McClean, Sr., deceased. This was an action to recover on certain notes. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,602 50, amount of claim with interest.

The case of McKee vs. Michael Theiken et ux., an action for work and labor done, is on trial.

District Court—Judges White and Kirkpatrick.

In the case of B. F. Crow vs. Trimble, McIntyre & Co., previously reported, a verdict for plaintiff was rendered for $144 50.

In the case of D. S. H. Gilmore vs. R. B. Carnahan, garnishee of Calvin

THE FEBRUARY ELECTION.

COMPLETE OFFICIAL RETURNS.

VOTE FOR MAYOR, CONTROLLER AND TREASURER—MAJORITY FOR M'CARTHY, REP., OVER GUTHRIE, DEM., ONLY 1,070 IN A TOTAL VOTE OF 14,671.

MAYOR.

DISTRICTS.	Guthrie, Dem.	McCarthy, Rep.	Hershberger, Pro.
1st ward	139	288	5
2nd ward	215	289	12
3d ward	141	157	1
4th ward	205	170	10
5th ward	382	99	..
6th ward	226	405	5
7th ward	196	358	12
8th ward	151	428	10
9th ward	248	279	4
10th ward	170	140	4
11th ward	136	400	62
12th ward, 1st p	149	171	8
12th ward, 2 p	153	160	2
13th ward, 1st p	110	235	..
13th ward, 2 p	29	50	6
14th ward	252	322	6
15th ward	194	231	12
16th ward, 1st p	120	82	3
16th ward, 2 p	153	128	14
17th ward, 1st p	207	138	9
17th ward, 2 p	196	131	25
18th ward	91	49	2
19th ward	182	140	25
20th ward	200	64	5
21st ward, 1 p	172	221	14
21st ward, 2 p	9	12	..
22d ward, 1 p	64	34	4
22d ward, 2 p	59	14	1
23d ward	108	139	2
24th ward	73	226	2
25th ward	108	248	26
26th ward	271	405	111
27th ward, 1 p	166	44	..
27th ward, 2 p	2	75	2
28th ward	200	265	25
29th ward	142	224	11
30th ward	154	189	3
31st ward	32	160	31
32d ward	92	162	31
33d ward	85	43	1
34th ward	67	81	3
35th ward	40	39	17
36th ward	147	43	123
37th ward	70	107	13
Total	6455	7315	704

Total vote.....14,674
McCarthy's majority over Guthrie.. 1,070

S. M. Dickey had one vote, Dr. Andrew Jackson 5 and Brick Pomeroy 1.

CONTROLLER.

WARDS.	Elder, Dem.	Snodgrass, Rep.	Morgan, Pro.
1st ward	218	212	1
2d ward	176	218	3
3d ward	114	182	..
4th ward	164	201	..
5th ward	276	103	..
6th ward	227	422	..
7th ward	108	440	19
8th ward	127	457	7
9th ward	258	249	..
10th ward	163	124	1
11th ward	187	409	3
12th ward, 1 p	143	147	8
12th ward, 2 p	149	162	1
13th ward, 1 p	94	245	..
13th ward, 2 p	29	52	4
14th ward	260	377	2
15th ward	190	229	8
16th ward, 1 p	115	88	5
16th ward, 2 p	124	142	0
17th ward, 1 p	185	160	4
17th ward, 2 p	175	156	..
18th ward	66	73	2
19th ward	111	225	13
20th ward	62	265	0
21st ward, 1 p	133	271	7
21st ward, 2 p	6	15	0
22nd ward, 1 p	9	91	4
22nd ward, 2 p	27	33	1
23d ward	126	180	..
24th ward	58	265	..
25th ward	79	378	22
26th ward	246	432	7
27th ward	176	35	6
27th ward, 2 p	3	75	1
28th ward	232	234	19
29th ward	139	220	9
30th ward	93	199	5
31st ward	28	106	1
32nd ward	68	188	32
33d ward	84	43	..
34th ward	113	37	3
35th ward	39	43	9
36th ward	54	149	68
37th ward	52	132	8
Total	5334	8462	266

Total vote.....14,062
Snodgrass' maj. over Elder..... 3,128

TREASURER.

DISTRICTS.	Hemsen, Dem.	Magee, Rep.	McGaw, Pro.
1st ward	200	230	1
2d ward	171	277	3
3d ward	119	184	..
4th ward	164	169	6
5th ward	370	109	..
6th ward	233	469	..
7th ward	151	394	9
8th ward	125	451	7
9th ward	258	249	..
10th ward	150	158	1
11th ward	197	397	3
12th ward, 1st p	148	177	8
12th ward, 2d p	149	167	1
13th ward, 1st p	95	237	..
13th ward, 2d p	29	52	4
14th ward	187	391	2
15th ward	190	229	8
16th ward, 1st p	120	82	3
16th ward, 2d p	126	141	..
17th ward, 1st p	167	179	4
17th ward, 2d p	173	159	..
18th ward	66	74	2
19th ward	112	226	14
20th ward	58	266	..
21st ward, 1st p	135	265	6
21st ward, 2d p	6	15	..
22d ward, 1st p	6	91	4
22d ward, 2d p	11	39	..
23d ward	134	173	..
24th ward	68	260	..
25th ward	212	235	22
26th ward	265	419	4
27th ward, 1st p	175	35	..
27th ward, 2d p	3	75	1
28th ward	231	269	23
29th ward	143	221	9
30th ward	70	219	5
31st ward	28	106	1
32d ward	56	186	31
33d ward	85	43	..
34th ward	113	37	3
35th ward	40	44	13
36th ward	53	150	68
37th ward	55	130	8
Total	5,665	8,332	274

Total vote.....14,271
Magee's majority over all..... 2,667

AND now W. D. Moore wants money. In addition to the criminal suit brought against the proprietors of this journal for libel last week, he enters a civil one for damages, the amount of which we are at this writing in blissful ignorance.

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe, Sterrett and Collier.

In the two cases of R. and J. Watson vs. Horner, Wood & Co., the jury found for defendants in the first case, and a verdict for plaintiffs in the other for $7,100.

Decrees of divorce were made in the cases of Helen J. Tressider vs. William Tressider, and O'Dessa Schooley vs. James M. Schooley.

James Thoburn was discharged under the insolvent laws.

The Orphan's Court list then engaged the attention of the Judges.

District Court—Judges Ewing and White

The case of H. W. Bigley vs. John Douglass, an action to recover for non fulfillment of a contract for the delivery of stone, is on trial. Mr. Douglass was the contractor for the stone work on the pumping house of the new water works.

The case of Adam Weise vs. Moorhead Adams & Co., is on trial. The case is similar to the Hartman case.

The case of John Aegelman, Extr. of Margaret Firmaree vs. Nancy Firmaree et al., the plaintiff took a non suit.

In the case of T. J. Bacon vs. the German Savings Bank, the plaintiff asked leave to file an additional declaration and the cause was continued.

In the case of P. Galusha et al., vs. Ramaley et al., an action for trespass, previously reported the jury found a verdict for plaintiffs for $226 80. In each of the other three cases, there being four in all, the jury found a verdict for plaintiffs for $100.

In the case of the Keystone Flint Glass Manufacturing Company, vs Wm. Kirchner & Co., defendants' counsel moved for a new trial and filed reasons therefor.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

A. H. Bronson, of Crawford Co., debtor, filed an answer to the petition in bankruptcy of Fred. W. Huldekoper, of Titusville, and was granted a jury trial at the next term of Court.

The assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate of Wilmarth & Roth, of Wanen & Co., bankrupts, was confirmed, and assignee directed to execute the necessary deeds.

In the case of David Hum vs. Thomas Jones, of Mercer county, a motion for injunction was argued by D. T. Watson, Esq., for, and W. Maxwell and J. M. Sterner contra. The preliminary order was dissolved and the injunction referred as to Fell & Jewell, and the decision was reserved as to Shellar. Injunction granted as to all other persons served with notice and making default.

A rule was granted on W. G. Johnson, trustee, etc., petitioning creditor in the case of Blackmore & Nelson, to show cause why E. P. Jones, trustee of Smithfield Savings Bank, should not be allowed to intervene. Returnable March 6th.

The assignee of Ed. Hall, Allegheny county, bankrupt, presented a petition for leave to apply the proceeds of the sale of certain real estate to the payment of designated judgments. Referred to Register Harper.

In the matter of McElroy & Dickson vs. William Carmichael, debtor, of Mercer county, the motion for an injunction was continued to March 6th.

The hearing on an order to show cause why George B. Evans & Co., of Scranton, debtors, should be declared bankrupts, upon petition of Butler, Blume & Clapp, creditors, was extended to March 12th.

In the case of John Bigley vs. the steam tug "Oil Valley", in admiralty, J. Burford, the Pittsburgh Insurance Company, Neal, Wamtter & Co. and the city of Pittsburgh were allowed to intervene.

In the case of John Bigley vs. steam tug J. Sharp McDonald, in admiralty, J. Dougherty, J. Burford and the Pittsburgh Insurance Company were allowed to intervene.

In the case of A. Ackley vs. steam tug Stella, John Burford, W. B. Houston, J. B. Conway, S. Morrow and Geo. H. Stover & Co. were allowed to intervene as parties libellant.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

District Court—Judges Kirkpatrick and Ewing.

In the case of Biesel vs. Garber, an action to recover for blacksmithing, defendant confessed judgment. The amount claimed was $225 76.

A verdict of $192 for plaintiff was rendered in the case of Bigley vs. Douglass, previously reported.

In the case of Weise vs. Moorhead, Adams & Co., the jury were allowed to withdraw until this morning, the Court in the meantime hearing the arguments of counsel on questions of law.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

The Register having reported the election of Henry A. Freygogle, of Pittsburgh, as assignee of Mark Campbell, bankrupt, the same was confirmed.

George H. Williams, of Warren county, presented his petition for discharge from bankruptcy, in which an order was made for final examination before Register Woodruff, at Warren, on the 23d prox.

The choice of George H. Stover, of this city, as assignee of Joseph H. Davis, bankrupt, was approved.

On petition of the Fairview Deposit Bank, an order was made directing the assignee of the estate of John Love, Sr., of Oil City, to sell certain property, situated in Clarion county, to pay the lien of said ank.

In the matter of J. and L. M. Childs, of Erie county, bankrupts, an order was made allowing the assignee to make sale of certain real estate of L. M. Childs.

E. P. Jones, trustee of the Smithfield Savings Bank, of Pittsburgh, was allowed to intervene with the Fourth National Bank, of this city, crediters, against C. L. Graff, of Pittsburgh, debtor.

S. E. Woodruff, Esq., of Erie, was appointed master to take the testimony of certain witnesses in the cases of the assignee against Melius Ohlman and Jacob L. Weaver.

In the case of the Brady's Bend Iron Company, of Montour county, bankrupts, an argument was had on motion for an injunction, J. B. Neale, Esq., and Davenport & Griffith appearing for, and E. S. Golden, Esq., against the same. Injunction granted against Samuel G. Wheeler, Jr., et al. Petitioners for injunction required to file a bond in $100,000. Bond presented and approved.

On petition of Kline & Rupp, creditors, an injunction was ordered to issue against certain execution creditors of Wellington Yeager, of Columbia county. The motion was argued by Mr. Lazear for and Mr. Hay against the same.

On motion of Malcolm Hay, Esq., John G. Freeze, Esq., of Bloomsburg, was admitted as a member of the Bar of this court.

The regular trial list will be taken up in the Common Pleas Court on Monday.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS—CRIMINAL COURT SENTENCES.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

Henry Ruth, for aggravated assault and battery upon his daughter Anna, was fined $100 and costs, ordered to the workhouse three months and required to give security in the sum of $2,500 to keep the peace for two years.

John Campbell, convicted of libel, Benjamin Jewett, prosecutor, was fined $10 and costs.

Emma A. Johnson, for assaulting and battering Elizabeth Askins, was fined $5 and costs.

William Ogline, of Ohio, convicted of adultery, Abdiel Sturgeon prosecutrix, was fined $200 and costs, and sentenced to the workhouse for one year.

J. McGinty, on a charge of larceny preferred by Andrew Mellett, was fined $10 and costs, and consigned to Claremont for six months.

Wm. A. Urquhart and Charles H. Lewis, charged by Sydney Omohundro with conspiracy, were each fined $10 and sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the county jail. There were nine counts in the indictment on which the prisoners were convicted, but sentence was defered upon the other eight.

Lottie S. Lamott, indicted with Blanche and Frank Wilson, and who plead *nolo contendere* to an indictment for keeping a bawdy house, was fined $200 and costs, and directed to undergo an imprisonment of eight months in the workhouse. The bill was ignored as to the other two parties.

William and Mary Myers, found guilty of keeping a disorderly house, on oath of H. N. Hoyt, were each fined $100 and costs, and sentenced to imprisonment in the workhouse for six months.

To-day Judge Collier will open the March term of this Court with the following

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Sterrett.

A rule was granted on R. Scott, to show cause why he should not pay a certain sum to Orpha Scott, his wife, for her maintenance, pending since proceedings. The rule was made returnable in the 14th inst.

An Auditor was appointed to investigate and report in the matter of the petition of Jos. Irwin, Committee of the person and estate of Wm. Clinton, for the sale of the real estate.

A final order was made granting a charter of incorporation to the Meircor Cholim Society.

In the case of Everson, Graff & Macrum vs. the City of Pittsburgh, the court issued a preliminary injunction restraining the defendants from proceeding with such improvements on Second avenue as will interfere with the arrangements of the Pennsylvania Iron Works, until $5,000 security be given and approved by the Court.

District Court—Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.

The arguments, on points of law, in the case of Weise vs. Moorhead, Adams & Co., was heard. The case will be considered to-day.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

The assignee of James Duncan and Ira B. Duncan, of Beaver county, bankrupts, presented a petition for the sale of certain real estate, discharged of all liens and encumbrances, and an order was made granting same.

Frederick Wilmarth, of the firm of Wilmarth & Rolfe, of Elk county, bankrupts, having complied with the requirements of the act, was discharged from bankruptcy.

The proceedings in bankruptcy against Peter Campbell, of Westmoreland county, having been suspended at the first meeting of auditors, and John Truxel, Esq., having been elected trustee, the said bankrupt was ordered to execute the necessary deed.

In the case of David Hum, creditor, against Thomas Jones, of Mercer county, debtor, the injunction asked for against Peter E. Shipler was referred on the authority of Vogle vs. Lathrop, 13 Legal Journal, page 100.

William Carmichael, of Mercer county, was adjudged bankrupt on the petition of McElroy & Dickson, of this city, creditors, and the matter referred to register Rogers.

An argument was held on rule in Wm. G. Johnston, trustee of the Duquesne Saving's Bank, petitioning creditor, in the proceedings in bankruptcy against Blackmore & Nelson, of this city, debtors, to show cause why E. P. Jones, trustee of the Smithfield Savings Bank, should not be allowed to intervene for his interest. The rule was made absolute and the said party allowed to intervene.

On certified petition of the assignee presented, an order was made for the sale of certain real estate of Robert B. Edgar, of Rochester, Beaver county, bankrupt, the same to be free and discharged of all liens and encumbrances.

George B. Chamberlain, of Lycoming county, was discharged from bankruptcy.

Hon. S. E. Woodruff, of Erie, was appointed master to take testimony and make report in the case of the assignee of Rudolph Weisenberger against Melius Ohlman; also in the case of the assignee of Robert Armstrong & Bro., bankrupts, against Jacob L. Weaver.

Gray & Bell, and the People's Insurance Company were allowed to intervene with John Bigley against the steamer Oil Valley.

Levi Altman, the steamer Alexander Foster, the Duquesne Lime and Coke Company, and Haberman & Co., were allowed to intervene with Andrew Ackley against the steamboat Stella.

Gray & Bell were allowed to intervene in the proceedings in admiralty against the steamer Baltic.

In the case of John Bigley adainst the steamer "J. Sharp McDonald," in admiralty, the People's Insurance Company and Gray & Bell, were permitted to intervene.

In the case of James McGovern against the steam tug Comet, in bankruptcy, the exceptions of Wm. McClintock to the Commissioner's Report were argued by Mr. McIntosh for, and Mr. Barton against the same. The decision of the Court was withheld.

CRIMINAL COURT JURORS.

Following is a list of the Grand and Traverse Jurors, with place of residence, drawn for the March term of the Court of Quarter Sessions, commencing next Monday:

GRAND JURY.

Henry Anderson, Sewickley township; Samuel Barkley, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh; Henry Brantloover, West Elizabeth borough; John Best, Mifflin township; Robert B. Dickey, Richland township; Patrick Duffey, Scott township; Morris Field, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh; Henry Furison, Hampton township; Thomas Gatewood, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh; George Haslett, Harrison township; John C. Harper, Moon township; Thomas Kerr, Elizabeth township; John Klepner, Third ward, Pittsburgh; Amos Keily, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh; Fred. Kaiser, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh; Samuel McCune, Elizabeth borough; Charles McKnight, Sewickley borough; R. R. McCleary, Tenth ward, Pittsburgh; Thomas McGowen, Mifflin township; John Nicholas, East Birmingham; Samuel Neely, Leet township; Cornelius O'Donnell, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh; B. F. Peterson, First ward, Pittsburgh; John L. Rhodes, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.

PETIT JURORS.

A. D. Armstrong, Twenty-first ward, Allegheny; Adam Arrus, Birmingham; Joseph Baker, Ross township; W. G. Bigham, Scott township; James Bennett, Jr., McClure township; Harvey Boyd, Second ward, Pittsburgh; W. M. Bright, Sharpsburg; David Chambers, Birmingham; Jno. Creegan, Monongahela borough; John Collins, South Fayette township; John Carroll, East Birmingham; A. M. Cameron, Third ward, Allegheny; Thos. S. Calhoun, Fourth ward, Allegheny; G. F. Conley, Third ward, Allegheny; Thomas Duncan, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh; Andrew Dorsey, East Birmingham; John E. Davis, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh; Wm. Dummit, Reserve township; Jacob Doolittle, Robinson township; Fred. Evert, First ward, Pittsburgh; John Espey, Upper St. Clair township; Andrew Fife, Elizabeth township; Charles Grassell, Fifth ward, Allegheny; John Grant, Second ward, Allegheny; J. A. Gilleland, Fifth ward, Allegheny; James Hughes, Union township; David Harrison, Harrison township; Chas. Hall, Sixth ward, Allegheny; A. H. Havey, Third ward, Allegheny; Frank Jeffrey, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh; Robert Johnston, Tenth ward, Pittsburgh; S. S. Kirby, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh; J. H. Logan, Snowden township; Edwin Lare, Fourth ward, Allegheny; George Murphy, McKeesport; John Miller, Shaler township; W. H. Nantker, Jr., South Pittsburgh; Charles McFish, Tenth ward, Pittsburgh; John S. McKelvey, Wilkins township; Hugh McGuire, Fourth ward, Allegheny; Wm. McKenna, Fourth ward, Allegheny; Daniel McBride, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh; John McCaskey, McClure township; David Patton, Richland township; Edwin Pearce, McCandless township; Henry Pollock, Lincoln township; John Richardson, Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh; Holland Riddle, Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh; Andrew Sands, Penn township; Fred. Smith, Tenth ward, Pittsburgh; Geo. Scott, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh; William Shoemaker, Seventh ward, Allegheny; Wm. Sterling, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh; James Forner, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh; James Woods, Fourth ward, Allegheny; Jesse Wells, Third ward, Pittsburgh; Thomas Ward, Twenty-eighth ward, Pittsburgh; Wm. Wilson, Snowden township; Abram Wakefield, Fourth ward, Allegheny.

THE PRAYER TEST.

WOMAN'S WAR ON WHISKY—MEETING OF THE FEMALE CRUSADERS YESTERDAY AFTERNOON—REPORTERS NOT TO BE EXCLUDED AFTER ALL—A SERIES OF PRAYER MEETINGS TO BE INSTITUTED—JOHN M'KEE ON THE SITUATION.

Pursuant to adjournment, the ladies who have resolved to inaugurate the crusade against the saloon-keepers, held a large and earnest meeting yesterday afternoon, in the Third Presbyterian church, Sixth avenue. The audience room was filled, and in the throng was a number of reporters, who had determined to see what was going on, or put the "muscular Christianity" of some of the divines to the test before allowing themselves to be excluded. Rev. Dermitt opened the proceedings with prayer, after which he addressed the meeting.

Mrs. Hill, the Secretary, then read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved. It was noticed to her credit that she omitted entirely Rev. George Washington Crannage's tirade against the press.

Rev. Dermitt explained it was not on his motion, but on that of a lady that the reporters had been excluded.

At this point, a lady arose and moved that hereafter the reporters of the press be admitted. The motion was put and carried unanimously.

Mrs. Hill, Chairman, presented a verbal report from the Executive Committee. She said they had received a good deal of encouragement, but as yet had matured no plans to report to the meeting. She therefore reported progress, and asked further time to act on the subjects presented to them.

The report was accepted and additional time granted.

The Secretary then read communications from the Women's Christian Association, Star Division No. 2 Sons of Temperance, and other bodies, all of which promised to aid the movement by their prayers. On motion they were ordered to be filed.

Some of the ladies present then gave their experience, after which some one handed the Secretary a plan of organization. It suggested the immediate election of officers, including Executive Committee of fifty and a Visiting Committee of the same number. The army of workers was to be divided into companies of one hundred or less, each to have a leader, and numbered Company A, Company B, etc. Company A was to devote the first hour to singing and praying at the first saloon visited. Company B was to follow while Company A proceeded to another saloon. In case any of the company were arrested they were to proceed to the Mayor's office, where bail would be forthcoming. They would then resume operations.

The plan was signed "Mother," and it was finally decided to return it for the signature of the author.

After a stirring address by Rev. Bain, resolutions were unanimously adopted to gather prayer meetings in the different churches and pray for the outpouring of the spirit of God on this movement; to send notices to the pastors of the two cities requesting them to hold special meetings for this object, or incorporate it in their regular meetings.

Thursday evening next was designated as suitable for such special prayer meeting.

After a few more addresses by ladies who had suffered in their families from the effects of the liquor traffic, a motion was carried to hold another meeting on Monday next at 2 P. M. in a church to be hereafter designated. The meeting passed a vote of thanks to the pastor and congregation of the church, and adjourned.

After the meeting, John McKee handed us the following communication, which he insisted on being published as embodying the true blue theory of fighting the spirituous enemy:

PITTSBURGH Feb 20 1874

To the Ladies of Pittsburgh

If You wish to *stop* The Tavernkeepers You must go at it In a Right Way You Know that this is a Government *Evil*. Go to *our* Lawmakers at Harrisburgh. There is the Fountain *Head* Go to the Tavernkeeper *and* tell him he is carying on An unlawful Buisness ask him What he will Take and stop his Buisness, buy him out, it will not Do to forse *men*, contrary To their will. Suppose you stop all The Distillarys in the *Land*, And all the Whisky Mills, you *will* Throw Millions of *men* out of Employment then what are they Going to do, must thies People dy on the *Streets* what is The Farmers going to do with thier Grain, will they Let it *rot*. so this Movment is a benefit To some but to Others it will be *an Injoury*. You will not Live in such High Manchens nor *drive so* many Fast *Horses* so you will Have to concider the matter before you act you Know that the Laws permit thies things.

JOHN McKEE.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

CONSTITUTION OF THE GRAND COMMANDERY OF WEST VIRGINIA—IMPOSING DISPLAY.

Wednesday afternoon's Wheeling Standard gives the following account of the exercises connected with the ceremony of constituting the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of West Virginia:

"The exercises attending the organization of the Commandery of Knights Templar of West Virginia, could not have been fixed upon a day more unpropitious than to-day. From an early hour this morning, a wet drizzling snow has been falling, and the streets never too clean, have been becoming more and more sloppy, and difficult of passage. The motto of the organ "in hoc signo vincit," however, has received further illustration, and despite the untoward circumstances surrounding them the Knights have made a success of the occasion. The Zanesville Commandery, the Home Commandery, of St. Clairsville, the Knights of Steubenville Commandery, the Knights of Pittsburgh Commandery, of Pittsburgh, Allegheny Commandery, of Allegheny, Tancred Commandery, Pittsburgh, and Jacques De Molay Commandery, of Washington, Pa., arrived during the morning and were escorted by the Knights of Wheeling Commandery to the Masonic Temple. Shortly after two o'clock the line was formed, and as we go to press, the procession, comprising some two hundred Knights is parading the streets of the city. Want of time prevents any extended notice, but we think we do not go too far in saying that the disply was the finest we ever witnessed here.

We may say, in addition, that the line was compossed as follows: Kramer's brass band, Wheeling Commandery, Hope Commandery, Steubenville Commandery, Jacques de Molay Commandery, Great Western band, Tancred Commandery, Pittsburgh Commandery. On the return of the Knights to the Masonic Hall, the Grand Commandery of West Virginia was opened and constituted in ample form, by V. E. Sir James H. Hopkins, Deputy Grand Master of the United States.

PATENTS GRANTED.

Following is a list of U. S. Patents granted to Western Pennsylvanians during the week ending February 26 1874:

Sewing Machine Tredle—Wm. I. Mann, Pittsburgh. Application filed January 17, 1874.

Atmospheric Car Brake—Henry E. Marchand, Pittsburgh. Application filed December 8, 1873.

Securing Cap Plates to Lock Cases—John Hamill, Pittsburgh. Application filed January 9, 1874.

Plow—John C. Bidwell, Pittsburgh Application filed July 23, 1873.

Spike Machine—Thomas H. Johns, Pittsburgh, assignor to himself and Albert Tomlinson, same place. Application filed May 31, 1873.

Horseshoe Nail Machine—Job Wayshall, Jr., and Charles M. Merrick, New Brighton. Application filed Februry 4, 1874.

Car Coupling—Johnathan X. Pease, Irwin's Station, assignor of one-half the right to Charles H. Caruthers. Application filed December 13, 1873.

Means for Preventing Reverberation in Public Halls—Joseph P. Taylor, New Brighton. Application filed December 15, 1873.

Dental Plate and Tooth—Robert E. Burlan, Perrysville. Application filed January 12, 1874.

Animal Trap—James C. Maloy, Johnstawn. Application filed January 9, 1874.

REGISTER'S OFFICE BUSINESS.

Following is a record of business done in the Register's office during the past month:

WILLS PROBATED.

DECEDENTS.	EXECUTORS
John Donnell	Elizabeth Donnell
John McFarland	John McFarland
Elizabeth Baxter	Alexander Greenwalt,
Margaret Firmaree	John Eaeman,
Anna McDonough	Wm. McDonough,
Margaretta Helps	S. Devlin & H. Seedler,
Joseph Hyle	Louisa J. Hyle,
John Schwartz	Cuningundo Schwartz,
Robert Rudge	Robert Rudge,
Phillip S. Meyer	Anna E. Meyer,
Henry Neiste	Sophia Neiste,
Wm. M. Brown	Mary Brown,
John Martin	Anna J. Martin,
Wm. Bailey	Not named,
Rachael Glancy	John Glancy,
H. B. Swope	Susanna Swoope,
Margaret Love	Walter Glass,
Uriah Willitt	Elizabeth C. Willitt,
Henry Bolsterly	Maria M. Bolsterly,
Martin Etter	Anna M. Etter,
Nancy Fock	Woodside & Johnson,
Mary S. Sandel	G. R. Reddel & Nelson,
Susannah Duam	John Daum,
Edward Allen	S. J. Allen & Wm. Dunn,

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

DECEDENTS.	ADMINISTRATORS.	BOND.
Elizabeth Jackson	Sarah B. Black	$ 3,000
George Holgrave	Ann E. Evans	2,000
John Thomas	Sarah Jane Thomas	900
Adam Houser	Margaret Houser	100
Sabastin Schwab	Anna Schwab	1,400
James Orr	Fanny Orr	8,000
Geo. Sickman Sr	Wm. R. Livingston	2,500
George Bender	Elizabeth Bender	600
Margaret Roy	Robert Roy	500
Margaret Eagleson	R. H. Palmer	400
Jane Workman	Simon Drum	100
Jane Crawford	Mary Crawford	200
Jeremiah Sickman	Joseph Pierce	2,400
Wm. McAnally	David Donnelly	800
Michael Doyle	Patrick Doyle	300
Mary W Baldwin	W. K. Jennings	100
Samuel H. Baird	Howard L. Baird	50
Sarah McWorter	John W. Miller	2,500
Mary J. Neeld	Eli Neeld	2,000
Philip Heinneman	Augustus Heinneman	600
Theodore Robins	W. R. Reed	10,000
Joel L. Keefer	Hiram J. Keefer	10,000
Geo. Fritzius	Lewis Z. Fritzius	1,200
John P. Fears	J. W. Paul	100,000
Susan B. Harrison	Henry Harrison	100
Joseph Mayes	J. W. Boyce	2,000
Wm. Guy	J. Guy & W. H. Guy	2,000
Elizabeth Finin	Timothy Finin	400

WANTED TO BE HEARD FROM.

If anybody has ever used the thorough and scientific course of treatment recommended by the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for the cure of Catarrh and has not been perfectly cured, the proprietor, Dr. R. V. Pierce, would like to hear from that person, and by addressing him at the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., such person, if there be one, will hear of something to his or her advantage, as the Dr. is in earnest when he offers $500 reward for a case of Catarrh which he cannot cure, and is perfectly able to pay it if he fails in a single case, as any one may ascertain upon inquiry. The thorough course of treatment referred to and recommended by Dr. Pierce consists in the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, which is the only means by which the fluid can be carried high up and applied to all parts of the nasal passages and the chambers connected therewith in which ulcers exist and from which the discharge proceeds. In addition to this thorough application of the Remedy, which should always be used warm, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery should be taken earnestly as constitutional treatment, without which few cases can be cured, as the disease is always constitutional, and must be treated accordingly. This treatment has no unpleasant features about it, and has the advantage of never driving the disease to the lungs as there is danger of doing by the use of strong, irritating snuffs or poisonous solutions.

PLAIN FACTS.

FRANKFORT, Mich., Sept. 13, 1873.

A year ago I had a bad cough from the Catarrh which had got in my throat. I tried a good many things, but got nothing to do me any good until I used your Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. They cured me in three months, for which I am very thankful.

fe28-eod&W AMOS FISHER.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.

Lavielle's, Lavielle's, Lavielle's, Lavielle's, Lavielle's, Lavielle's, Lavielle's, Lavielle's.

DR. LAVIELLE'S GREAT FRENCH REMEDY A SURE CURE.

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.

They not only give relief from the most intolerable pain, but when the patient has kept his bed for months, one box will frequently carry off the attack in two or three days. In many cases of extreme torture relief has been obtained in two or three hours. Kept and for sale at

JOSEPH BROWNE'S DRUG STORE,
Corner of Penn Avenue and Sixth Street.

PISOS' CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

PISOS' CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

PISOS' CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

For Coughs, Colds Consumption and all Diseases of the Lungs.

This is the most remarkable medicine of the age. It is an almost unfailing remedy for all diseases of the Lungs. If you have a cough of recent or old standing try this. If your children have coughs, colds or diseased lungs, try this and be convinced that it is the best medicine ever offered to the public.

TEN GROSS of this valuable medicine just received by

JOSEPH FLEMING, DRUGGIST,

No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

Price 50 cents and $1 00 per bottle. Call and get a bottle. No family should be without it.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITH field street, Pittsburgh, in back room continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility, and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, seminal weakness, impotency, and all other diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has Diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 10,000 cases.

Circulars free. Address Dr. W., 194 PENN Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICE HOURS—9 a. m. to 7 p. m, Sundays excepted.

MYERS, SCHOYER & CO.,
145 WOOD STREET,
PRINTERS, STATIONERS

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER

296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa., continues to treat with his usual great success all **Private, Nervous** and **Urinary Diseases, Spermatorrhœa** or seminal weakness resulting from SELF ABUSE or other CAUSES, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also, **Impotency**, LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured, in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all urinary diseases, and **Syphilis**, (all forms) consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT OR ON OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured and BLOOD-POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours—9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays 12 to 1 p. m. ONLY

**"TRUE MAR

HARRISBURG.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Special to The Post.]

HARRISBURG, February 26, 1874.

THE SENATE.

The act to provide the manner of increasing the capital stock and indebtedness of corporations was passed.

THE JURY TRIAL ACT.

The Senate act dispensing with jury trials, after an amendment by unanimous consent was lost.

The following bills were read in place:

Mr. RUTAN for creating new counties.

Mr. McCLURE regulating the enactment of ordinances in cities.

PROPOSED NEW INSANE ASYLUM.

Mr. HEILMAN for the establishment of a State Homœopathic Insane Asylum; also a bill for an appropriation for the same.

The bill fixing the compensation of members of the Legislature came up, and was discussed the balance of the session.

THE HOUSE.

The usury bill was finally disposed of by being indefinitely postponed.

Mr. NEWMYER said that he had made his record on this question last winter, and as he believed the measure to be a just and proper one, he saw no reason to change his views, however much he condemned the outrageous and disgraceful action of other parties for whose conduct he was not responsible.

The bill for a change of venue passed to a third reading.

ACT RELATIVE TO TAXING CORPORATIONS.

The bill to regulate the tax on corporations came up. Mr. Christy made an ineffectual attempt to exempt the Monongahela Slackwater Navigation Company from some of its stringent requirements.

The Constitutional advertising bill was made the special order of this day week.

Many of the old members of the Legislature here to attend the reunion were in the House this morning.

FINAL PASSAGE OF COAL COMMISSIONER'S BILL.

Mr. Newmyer's Coal Commissioners bill was passed finally. The bill authorizes the appointment by the Governor of a board of three commissioners, to investigate and report on the drainage and ventilation of the bituminous coal mines of the State. They are to serve not longer than ninety days, and to receive five dollars per day and expenses.

THE LEGISLATIVE RE-UNION.

At three o'clock the ex-members of the Legislature met in the hall of the House of Representatives.

Hudrick B. Wright, being the oldest ex-Speaker present, was called to the chair.

REMARKS OF THE CHAIRMAN.

Mr. Wright said: It affords me much satisfaction to be present with you. I cannot say that it is any part of my duty to return you any thanks, for it seems I am your presiding officer by a sort of Divine right as the oldest Speaker present. I can, therefore, afford to be a little independent. (Laughter.) I understood there were three or four ahead of me, and I do not come prepared. More than one-third of a century ago I occupied this chair. When I look at my list of committees, I find Judge Sharswood was Chairman of the Committee of Estates and Escheats, Judge Wm. Elwell was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Judge Graham Chairman of the Finance Committee, and Asa Packer Chairman of the Accounts Committee, and it was here he received that schooling which afterwards made him the wealthiest man in the State; William Jack, of Hollidaysburg, Chief Secretary; Assistants, Daniel Kane, Jacob Ziegler, and others.

ADDRESS OF HON. T. J. BIGHAM.

The Hon. Thos. J. Bigham, chairman of the General Committee then spoke as follows:

Fellow members of the Legislature and executive departments prior to 1850:—The project of a legislative re-union was first broached to me some years ago. One year ago, it took so definite a shape as to name myself as chairman and my brother Pomery as Secretary. Upon setting to work to arrange for such a re-union, we found ourselves hampered for time and therefore agreed to postpone the consideration of the project until 1874. Up to that time the design was to limit (after the example of many of our colleges) the invitations to those who had been members about a quarter of a century preceeding. It was first suggested that we should include the entire decade from 1840 to 1850, but, upon mature reflection, this being the first of the kind, we concluded to invite all the surviving members and members of the executive department prior to 1850 to meet with us at this day and hour in this chamber tendered for this purpose. For one, I rejoice that this re-union has been extended and that so many survivors have met.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The adoption of the new Constitution has rendered this an epoch in the history of Pennsylvania. In a little under 200 years since the act of the Royal Charter, our good old Commonwealth has outlived two Colonial and three State Constitutions. Now our late convention has produced and the people have ratified for our fundamental law a Constitution whose unprecedented length, I hope will be even surpassed by its still profound statesmanship. May the deliberate judgment of Pennsylvania, assembled 100 years hence ratify the extravagant claim set up by some of its makers, that this is the best Constitution ever founded by man.

THE OLDEST MEMBER.

In looking over our list of legislative brothers, we find one still living whose birthday reaches nearly to the foundatoin of our first State constitution in 1776—the Hon. Walter Craig, of Washington county, now in his ninety-fifth year. He lived twelve years under the first and forty-eight years under the constitution of 1795, thirty-five years under that of 1838, and long may he live under that of 1873-4. Brevity is a common emblem of human life, while constitutions are supposed to be as enduring as our mountains. Yet, here is one of our own members, (who, even in slow Pennsylvania) has outlived three of our State constitutions, and has now entered upon a new race with the fourth. Probably thirty more of our members first had the light in the last century, and have already completed or will shortly complete their four score years. The mass of us, however, are active boys from fifty to seventy-four years of age, and looking forward to the indefinite future when we shall reach the respectable ages of Dr. Sturgeon and Walter Craig.

Your committee have procured the names of two hundred and twenty legislative and executive worthies still living (I have no doubt a number of others equally worthy were not found) who did credit to their station in an age when such official positions were the synonyms of honor and integrity. We congratulate you fellow members that so many have been spared to reassemble in the chamber on this day and at this hour.

OUR OBJECT

is a social reunion irrespective of past or present political associations. We meet eye to eye, hand to hand and heart to heart, to revive the friendships of a former generation. Let us reverently unite in breathing a sigh and dropping a tear to the memory of our departed associates, whose honored graves may be found in every church-yard in the land. Tread lightly upon their sacred dust. Bright be th flowers and green the grass that covers their graves. Our good old Commonwealth, mother of us all, is slowly and surely moving onward to her destined position as the Empire State of our glorious Union. May her sons ever be found foremost in enterprise, first in intelligence, and, above all, most noted for their private and public virtues.

OTHER SPEECHES.

Speeches were also made by Piolette Olliphant, Judge Parsons, John M. Orr, Jacob Zeigler, Mr. Little, of Wyoming, Cochran, of York, and Williamson, of Huntingdon.

LETTER FROM HON. WALTER CRAIG.

The following letter from Hon. Walter Craig, of Washington county, a member of the session of 1819, was read:

Gentlemen of the Committee: Your invitation is received. I would be much pleased to meet all my legislative companions yet alive, especially those of the sessions of 1817 and 1819. The infirmities of old age are upon me and I cannot, without injury, go from home in the winter. I take this occasion to congratulate you, brethren, on the present and future prospects of our whole country, where peace and prosperity, civil and religious liberty are guaranteed to all, and when men, opposed to each other in party politics can cordially unite in social parties, thus binding more closely the ties of national brotherhood. We must not flatter ourselves that the government will always act for the interest of the people. Bad men will practice fraud and bribery to get control of the government and rob the people. Two strong political parties, free speech and a free press will be necessary to keep the government in good running order. The party out of power will detect and expose the errors or bad legislation of the party in power by which the mass of the people, who are sovereigns, will be schooled and enlightened in the principles of government.

I wish the many old friends may have a happy meeting on the 26th, and that we may all have a joyful reunion when the Great Master shall call us to order in the world above. WALTER CRAIG.

ANOTHER LETTER.

Another letter was read from the venerable ex-United States Senator, Daniel Sturgeon, of Uniontown.

THE BANQUET.

A banquet at Kirkwood House concluded the reunion. The 26th of February, 1876, at Harrisburg, was fixed for the next meeting.

Judge Black is expected to make an argument in behalf of temperance to-night before the House Committee.

THE TAX ON COLLEGES.

Last evening a conference was held in the Senate Chamber at Harrisburg between the Presidents of Colleges and Educational Institutions in the State and the members of the Legislature, in reference to the proposed taxation of colleges. Quite a large number of persons were present.

The meeting was called to order by Speaker Sprang, of the Senate, upon whose motion Hon. James L. Graham was called to the chair.

Senator Graham, upon taking the chair, introduced Dr. McCauley, President of Dickinson College, who stated the object of the conference. He referred at some length as to the condition of the various colleges in the State which rest on benevolent foundations, and particularly of those whose charters prevent them from being made money-making institutions. In concluding, he called upon Dr. George P. Hays, of Washington and Jefferson College, as a proper person to elaborate the details of the claims made by the colleges.

REMARKS OF PROF. HAYS.

Dr. Hays responded to the call, and said: The State itself has decided that education is an object of charity. Taxes are imposed for its promotion and our new Constitution requires an appropriation of at least one million of dollars per annum for that purpose. If now the cause is so important to the public that a compulsory contribution in the shape of a tax is justified, is it not good enough to allow of an exemption of those institutions which have been established by the contributions of private individuals.

As to the question whether these are charitable institutions, it is clear that they are not institutions for profit, as no donor to them expects to receive any dividends to his donation; moreover I think it is safe to say that no one of them receives from tuition as much as each student costs them. By actual statistics it is found that the amount received from the students averages about one-fourth the amount which it costs the colleges per student to instruct them. Is it to be doubted that institutions through which benevolent individuals give education to the citizens of this State, which relieves the State itself so far from establishing universities, are public charities?

One thing at least is clear, that such institutions as grant free tuition should be exempted. They surely are within the allowance of the Constitution. In regard to the whole matter it would be safe for the Legislature to leave the matter to the courts. If this Legislature had entire control of the subject, there would be no difficulty in securing the relief of these institutions from taxation. If the question is not clear to your minds whether you may under the Constitution exempt them, might not the Legislature as for itself put a liberal interpretation on the language of the Constitution, and if the courts do not justify such liberality, no harm will be done; and if the courts should allow the constliutionality of such exemptions in regard to the encouragement of education, which has characterized us in the past, shall be maintained to our credit in the future.

REMARKS OF DR. SULLEY.

Dr. Charles J. Sulley, of the University of Pennsylvania, made a short address, laying before the committee the correspondence of presidents of colleges in twenty-four different States, none of which tax colleges. If it is done here it will tax out of existence some of the finest institutions of the Commonwealth. Can our university pay $20,000 taxes which will be assessed? No; the Centennial will see us with closed doors.

Dr. Wedale, President of the Lincoln institute, was the next speaker and was very forcible. It is to be presumed, he argued, that the people in adopting the new Constitution had suddenly changed their ideas in this matter of education.

REMARKS OF DR. WOOD.

Dr. Wood, of the Western University of Pittsburgh, was next called on, and spoke feelingly. "I feel," said he, "that if burthened with this tax, my life work will be wiped out." It would be impossible to convey to you the impression which this gentleman's remarks made upon the audience. His voice thickened and his face crimsoned as he related the struggles of the institution with which he was identified.

When Dr. Wood concluded his remarks the meeting adjourned. What the effect will be cannot be determined at this time.

HARRISBURG, February 27, 1874

THE SENATE.

The bill dividing the eighth normal school district was recalled from the House and reconsidered.

The bill authorizing city superintendents to hold teachers' institutes was postponed.

The only bill read in place was a bill authorizing the governor to appoint aldermen to fill vacancies in that office.

THE SALARIES OF LEGISLATORS.

The legislative compensation bill was taken up and passed on its third reading.

THE CORPORATION BILL.

The Senate spent the afternoon on the corporation bill and only got about half through when they adjourned till Monday evening at half-past seven o'clock.

THE HOUSE.

The House was occupied all morning on the bill providing for the collection of taxes.

WRITTEN OPINIONS.

The act requiring Judges of Supreme Court to file written opinions was amended to apply to Common Pleas Judges, giving the latter six months in which to do so.

Mr. YOUNG, from the Dimmick Committee, will report in full on Tuesday.

THE CASSVILLE INVESTIGATION.

The Special Committee, of which Senator Anderson, of Allegheny, is chairman, appointed to investigate the charges of licentiousness, preferred against A. L. Guss, of the Cassville Soldiers' Orphans' School, have returned from Huntingdon county, where the Committee held meetings at Cassville and elsewhere on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week. They adjourned last night to meet again in Huntingdon on Friday of next week, when the evidence will be closed, and the Committee will make their report.

CHARACTER OF THE TESTIMONY.

At this week's meeting of the Committee upwards of one hundred and fifty witnesses were examined on behalf of the defendant, Guss. The testimony was entirely of a negative character, and was aimed to exculpate Guss by the evidence of persons who had never seen him commit the acts complained of. The general impression is that the evidence produced for the prosecution was not shaken in the least.

DAMAGING RUMORS.

There are rumors at Huntingdon that extraordinary efforts are being put forth to induce some of the witnesses who testified against Guss at the past meetings of the Committee, to put in retractions at the meeting next week, and that money is being freely used to accomplish this purpose. One pretty straight story is that a girl, whose testimony seriously incriminated Guss, has been offered four hundred dollars to go on the stand again and contradict herself. There is rather strong evidence of this.

THE PROSPECT.

The closing meetings of the Committee are expected to be very exciting. The people of the county are intensely interested, and the feeling runs high. The majority believe Guss guilty, while he has a few friends who stand by him, and say he is a persecuted saint.

HARRISBURG, February 28, 1874.

THE HOUSE.

The House met at ten o'clock, Speaker McCormick in the chair.

Mr. WORRELL (Philadelphia) offered a resolution ordering 5,000 copies of the report of the Special Committee on the Dimmick affair, which was agreed to.

Mr. CHRISTY presented a petition of 1,400 ladies of Allegheny county, asking for the passage of a prohibitory liquor law.

Mr. YOUNG, a petition of 1,600 voters of Allegheny of the same import.

THAT BILL AGAIN.

Mr. HAYS had the vote by which the water bill was killed re-considered. This bill is intended to cover the collection of water rents on the south side of the river in Pittsburgh, and has been now twice voted down and re-considered twice. John Wenke the collector of water rents on that side has been here all the week trying to get it through.

THE SOCIAL EVIL.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT reported Cressler's Social Evil bill with an affirmative recommendation. The House refused to print the bill before it was reported, hence the speedy action.

Mr. NEWMYER, from the General Judiciary Committee, reported the Senate bill, relating to transfers of bank stocks and loans of this Commonwealth by married women. This bill allows them to transfer securities the same as unmarried women.

Mr. CHRISTY, from Committee on Federal Relations, reported with amendments the joint resolution requesting the President to convene another court-martial to hear Fitz John Porter's case.

Mr. NEWMYER read in place a bill authorizing the Courts to vacate streets in cities and boroughs.

Mr. CHRISTY introduced a bill relative to compulsory arbitrations. Its provisions are intended to remedy the evil which now exists of the defendant extending the rule of reference for the purpose of delay when he has no defense to the action.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL ADVERTISING BILL will be the special order for next Thursday, and the debate will be on the propositions below. Mr. Mitchell's amendment is as follows:

That all bills for advertising the Constitution which was submitted to the vote of the people on the 16th day of December, A. D. 1873, in cases where such advertising was directed to be made by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, shall be verified by affidavit of the publisher or other person having knowledge of the facts in which shall be stated the following facts, to wit:

1st. That the same was advertised by direction of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

2d. The number of times the Constitution was published in the regular edition of the paper for advertising the same in which the bill shall be presented, and also the number of copies so published in each issue separately, as nearly as the same can be ascertained.

3d. The regular rates of advertising in the respective papers, with a copy of such rates cut from the files thereof of the date of such advertisement, if then published, or as near such time as may be.

4th. That the bill presented does not exceed the regular rates of advertising by the column charged to other customers at the time said publication was made.

The said bills, verified as aforesaid, shall be presented to the Auditor General and filed in his office, and the same shall be settled by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Auditor General and State Treasurer, but no more than the regular rate of advertising by the column at the time of such publication shall be allowed in any case, nor shall payment be made for more than four insertions in any case.

Mr. WEBB offered the following amendment:

Provided, that the publication of the same in any weekly newspaper shall in no case exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, and that its publication in any daily paper shall in no case exceed the sum of one thousand dollars.

BOSTON.

Great Dissatisfaction at the Nomination.

BOSTON, February 28.—The Journal tomorrow says on Simmons' confirmation: The answer comes to us from Washington that we must have Butler, and Butler men, whether we want them or not. The Republican party of Massachusetts will not stand the evil and disgrace sought to be—whether intentionally or not—inflicted on us at Washington.

THE NOMINATION PRONOUNCED AN OUTRAGE.

The daily Advertiser says: This is an invasion of our rights for which no precedent can be found in the political history of this country; an outrage which cannot be many times repeated without destroying, not only the political party which tolerates it, but harmony of the States as surely.

It is asserted that Mr. Puleston, one of the newly elected members of the British parliament, though of British birth, is a naturalized citizen of Pennsylvania.

EZRA P. HERSHEY, of Birdsboro, Berks county, is writing a book descriptive of his experience in Heaven and the other place—that is as he saw them in a trance.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, February 26, 1874.

THE SENATE.

After an hour's debate the Senate refused to take up the Centennial bill by a vote of 28 nays to 23 yeas.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Naval appropriation bill was then taken up and amendments of the committee were concurred in and the bill passed. The bill as it passed the Senate reduces the appropriation for drawing and engraving charts from $40,000 to $30,000, provides for three assistant observers at the Naval Observatory instead of two, and appropriates $15,000 for preparing and publishing a nautical almanac instead of $10,000, and increases the appropriation for the equipment of vessels from $1,100,000 to $1,250,000; that for provisions for officers, seamen and marines is increased from $1,300,000 to $1,322,690; that for repairs and preservation of boilers and machinery is increased from $1,500,000 to $1,865,000. The canting out expenses of the Naval Academy are fixed at $46,000 instead of $130,000.

The bill also provides that the office of Commandant of the Marine Corps, having the rank of brigadier general of the army, shall continue until a vacancy shall occur in the same, and no longer, and when such vacancy shall occur in said office, immediately thereupon all laws and parts of laws creating said office shall become inoperative and be repealed. It provides, further, that hereafter the commandiant of that corps shall have the rank and pay of a colonel, and be appointed by a selection made by the President from the officers of said corps. Twenty thousand dollars are appropriated for contingent expenses of the Marine Corps, instead of fifteen.

The bill now goes back to the House for that body to concur in the Senate's amendments.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. WEST, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the army appropriation bill, which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed. The bill, as reported from the Senate Committee, makes a reduction of $350,000 on appropriations for regular supplies and incidental expenses of the Quartermaster's Department, and of $218,000 in sundry other items. The clause limiting the allowance for traveling expenses to ten cents per mile was stricken out.

The Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The bill allowing the use of the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the construction of a branch mint in San Francisco, was passed.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill reviving the franking privilege. Speeches in its favor were made by Messrs. Danforth, Hereford, Dunnell, Conger, Burchard, O'Brien, Randall and Birch.

A vote was then taken on the substitute offered by Mr. Hale (New York) to repeal the law which abolished the franking privilege. The substitute was rejected—yeas, 50; nays 199. Those voting in the affirmative were Messrs. Adams, Albert, Arthur, Averill, Barber, Bell, Butler (Mass.), Butler (Tenn.), Critchfield, Eldridge, Farwell, Field, Freeman, Hogan, Hale (New York), Hancock, Harmer, Harris (Georgia), Hays, Herndon, Hersey, Houghton, Howe, Hubbell, Hynes, Heley, Kendall, Lamar, Lafland, Maynard, McLean, Moore, Negley, Platt (Pa.), Rapier, Rice, Ribbins, Sever, Shanks, Sheats, Sheldon, Sloss, Smith (Ia.), Stowell, Strawbridge, Sypher, Vance, Wallace, Walls and Wilshire 50.

THE BILL REJECTED.

A vote was then taken on the passage of the bill and it was rejected. Yeas, 129; nays, 131.

At the close of the roll call, the vote being very close, there was a good deal of excitement among the members, those who voted in favor of the bill going around discussing the question and canvassing for changes. The first change was by Todd from no to aye. It was followed by a similar change on the part of Burrows and Clarke of Missouri, while Hubbell and Burleigh changed from aye to no.

Following is the vote: Yeas—Messrs. Adams, Albert, Albright, Arthur, Ashe, Averill, Barber, Begale, Bell, Biry, Bowen, Bright, Buckner, Burchaid, Butler, of Tenn., Caldwell, Cannon, Clark, of Missouri, Clymer, Cabb, of Kansas, Coburn, Cowingo, Conger, Corwin, Contchfield, Danford, Davis, of Virginia, Davis, West Virginia, Dewitt, Donnon, Duell, Dunnell, Durham, Eldridge, Field, Freeman, Giddings, Glover, Gunckel, Hagans, Hale, New York, Hamilton, Hancock, Horner, Harris, of Georgia, Harrison, Hatcher, Havens, Hayes, Hazleton, Wisconsin, Hereford, Herndon, Hersey, Houghton, Howe, Hunter, Hunton, Huribut, Hynes, Lamar, Lamport, Lolland, Lowe, Magee, Marshall, Martin, Maynard, McDill (Wis.), McJunkin, McLean, Mills, Moore, Myers, Neal, Negley, Nesmith, Niblack, Nunn, O'Brien, Orr, Packer, Parker of Missouri, Pelhams, Perry, Phillips, Platt of Virginia, Platt of New York, Raney, Randall, Ransler, Rapier, Rawls, Ray, Read, Rice, Richmond, Robbins, Robinson of Ohio, Rusk, Sawyer, Sever, Sheats, Sheldon, Sless, Small, Smith of Virginia, Southard, Spear, Stowell, Strait, Taylor, Thomas, Thornburg, Todd, Townsend, Vance, Wallace, White, Whitehead, Whiteiy, Williams of Wisconson, Williams of Massachusetts, Wilshire, Wilson of Maryland, Woodsworth, and Young of Georgia.—129.

Nays—Messers. Archer, Atkins, Banning, Barnum, Barrere, Bass, Beck, Berry, Bland, Blount, Bradley, Bromberg, Brown, Buffinton, Bundy, Burleigh, Barrows, Butler of Massachusetts, Cason, Cessna, Clari of New York, Clarke of New York, Clayton, Clement, Cook, Cotton, Crittenden, Crooke, Crossland, Crounz, Curtis, Darrall, Dobbins, Eames, Farwell, Fort, Fostor, Frye, Garfield, Gooch, Hale of Maine, Harris of Virginia, Hathorne, E. R. Hoar, Holman, Hoskins, Hubbell, Hyde, Jewett, Kasson, Kelly, Kellogg, Lamison, Lansing, Lawrence, Lawson, Lowndes, Lucterell, Lynch, McCreary, McDill of Iowa, McDougall, McKee, McNulta, Mellish, Merriam, Millikin, Mitchell, Monroe, Morrison, Niles, O'Neill, Orth, Packard, Page, Parker of New Hampshire, Pendicton, Phelps, Pierce, Pike, Poland, Pratt, E. H. Roberts, W. H. Roberts, Robinson of Illinois, Ross, Saylor of Indiana, Saylor of Ohio, Shumaker of New York, Schofield, Scudder of New York, Scuider of New Jersey, Sessions, Shanks, Sherwood, Smar), Smith of Pennsylvania, Smith of Virginia, Smith of New York, Smith of Ohio, Sprague, Stanard, Starkweather, Stone, Swann, Sypher, Tyner, Waddell, Waldren, Walls, Ward of Illinois, Ward of New Jersey, Wells, Wheeler, Whitehouse, Whitthone, Wilber, Williard of Vermont, Williard of Michigan, Williams of Indiana, Williams of Michigan, Willie, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Indiana, Wolfe, Woodford, Wood and Young of Kentucky 131

The House then took a recess until evening, the session to be for the consideration of the bill to revise statutes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. SCOTT presented a petition of workingmen of Pennsylvania, Illinois and Michigan against any increase in taxation. Referred.

The bill to provide for the appointment of a commission in regard to the alcoholic liquor traffic was taken up and the amendment of Mr. Morrill of Maine appropriating $10,000 for expenses of the commission was agreed to.

THE CENTENNIAL.

The morning hour having expired the House bill in regard to the Centennial Exhibition was taken up.

Mr. SUMNER offered a substitute for the House bill providing that the celebration of the one-hundredth anniversary of American independence shall be national in its character; that arrangements will be left in the hands of the original commission, and shall be carried out to conform to the provisions of the act of Congress and that no money shall be appropriated from the National Treasury on account of the celebration.

In advocating the adoption of the amendment, he said that one of the first votes of the commission went to show that the celebration should be national in its character and not international, as they provided that it should be open from the anniversary of the battle of Lexington to the anniversary of the battle of Yorktown, but a change came over the guiding spirits and they now wanted to have a world's fair. The two ideas were inconsistent, inharmonious twins, bound together by an unnatural ligament like those two now lying on the surgeon's table in Philadelphia. England would be invited to participate, and taking her seat on the Centennial bench would listen to the arraignment of George III and his tyrannical qualifications. Italy would have representatives of her two sovereigns, Victor Emanuel and Pius IX. Germany would have representatives of her Emperor, who believed in the right divine. Austria would be represented by her descendant of Joseph II, who declined an introduction to Benjamin Franklin, giving as a reason that his business was to be a royalist. Kings and Queens, Emperors, Princes and potentates would be invited, and this Republic would be expected to welcome them. He did not think they should be invited, as it would not be consistent with our own self-respect.

ANOTHER OBJECTION.

A world's fair here would be different from one in Europe. The exhibition would not have the same number of people as are drawn by European exhibitions. We have but forty millions of people in this country, while the world's fairs of London, Paris or Vienna had all of Europe to patronize them. It would be premature to attempt to hold a world's fair here, only three years after that at Vienna. He did not think the country able to incur the expense of this exhibition.

REMARKS OF MR. SCOTT.

Mr. SCOTT said: When the House bill on this subject was passed and sent to the Senate it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, of which Senator Sumner was then Chairman. The very title of the bill referred to an international exhibition. If Boston had been agreed upon as the place for holding the exhibition, there would have been no adverse resolution in the Massachusetts Legislature. If this international exhibition failed, it would be because Congress refused to comply with the obligation resting upon it to make it a success. He understood from the Board of Finance that if Congress would appropriate $3,000,000, $1,500,000 payable the present year and $1,500,000 payable a year after, the exhibition could be made a success. Congress should not hesitate to appropriate three, five or even eight millions of dollars to make the exhibition a success, and have the products of our country compared with those of other nations. He had no doubt whatever of the power of the general government to make such an appropriation. The exhibition was not a Pennsylvania project but

A GREAT NATIONAL PROJECT

and if it failed, the skirts of Pennsylvania would be cleared from disgrace. The people of Pennsylvania regarded it as a national enterprise, and had at heart the honor of the nation as well as that of their own State.

The Senate then went into executive session and soon after adjourned till Monday.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. TYNER moved to reconsider the vote of yesterday, by which the bill reviving the Franking Privilege was rejected.

The House, without taking any action, proceeded to the consideration of private bills.

Mr. TYNER said, after thinking the matter over fully, and taking counsel of his friends, he had concluded to withdraw his motion, and he gave notice that on Monday next he would introduce a bill and move to pass it under suspension of the rules, for the free circulation of weekly newspapers.

The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, February 28.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. HYDE, from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the Georgia contested election case that Rawes, the sitting member, is not entitled to his seat, and that Sloan, the contestant, is. A minority report taking an adverse position was made by Mr. Speer. Reports are to be called up hereafter.

Mr. BANNING presented a petition of the Archbishop of Cincinnati, Gov. Noyes and other leading citizens of Ohio, for the release of Edward Conder, of Cincinnati, the late American fenian detained in prison in England. The petition was referred.

The House at half-past three o'clock, went into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Todd in the chair on the President's message.

Mr. BROWN made a speech arraninging the Republican party.

Mr. MILLIKEN followed with a speech against the educational bill. Several members asked and obtained leave to have their speeches printed without being delivered, and then at five o'clock, the House adjourned

TEMPERANCE IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphia Press of Thursday contains the following editorial notice of an immense meeting at the Academy of Music in that city.

A grand temperance demonstration took place at the Academy of Music last evening under the auspices of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of the Diocese of Philadelphia. This society is an offspring of the Roman Catholic Church, and is of quite recent origin. Its object, as its name indicates, is to promote temperance by inducing men to abstain from the use of alcholic drinks—the only method which has ever met with permanently good results. This union now numbers between thirty and forty thousand in the United States and some ten thousand in Philadelphia most of the latter having been reerunited within a year past. The clergy are the leaders in the movement and in thus bringing religion directly to bear as an ally in the cause of temperance, are doing a good work. One of the prime objects of the demonstration last evening was to arouse an interest among Catholics in the Centennial, and the result was more successful than the most sanguine could have anticipated. The Academy was densely crowded, and much enthusiasm prevailed.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

INDIANA county is in debt to the tune of $161,389 65.

SOMERSET has a cat weighing 14 pounds and is 18 inches high.

ABOUT 3,000,000 bushels of grain, half of which is said to be wheat, are locked up in the Erie Canal.

THERE is said be about 15,000 pounds of unsold wool in the neighborhood of Finleyville, Washington county.

THE new county which was to have been made out of portions of Berks, Chester and Lancaster is a fizzle.

DUNCANNON, Perry county, is excited over the birth of a baby of the male persuasion weighing nineteen pounds and two ounces.

RAILWAY HOLOCAUST!

A Coach Takes Fire.

EIGHT PASSENGERS SUFFOCATED

A Large Number Injured.

THE NAMES OF THE VICTIMS.

MONTREAL, March 1.—A fearful accident occurred on the Great Western Railway on Saturday night. The Sarnia accommodation train left London at half past six o'clock last evening, and consisted of empty tank cars, baggage and second-class cars and a coach. When seven miles west of London, the coach took fire in a saloon at the forward end, it is supposed, by the falling of a lamp. The fire was not discovered until the interior of the saloon was completely filled with flames which spread through the coach almost instantly. Passengers were compelled to jump from the rear platform and through the windows. The train was stopped as quickly as possible, but before they could be extricated eight persons were fatally suffocated and burned. Those identified were Miss Harriet Dunn of Komoka. Miss Purvis of Petrolia, Master Burnham of Petrolia, McKellar a school teacher of Strathroy. Annie Scortliff a child of Komoka, an Indian woman and infant. Those seriously hurt are J. B. Horsen of Simcoe, J. C. Robinson of Waterford, McGargen of Strathroy, J. C. Breathwick of London.

Those less seriously injured are McKellar of Lobo, J. L. Hay of Toronto, Martha Donaldson of Komoka, A. Blessing of Strathroy, Mrs. Ryan of London, H. Munroe of London, Mrs. Crawford of London, Miss Spires of London, O. H. Orton of Strathroy, and Miss Lawrence of Petrolia. Such of the injured who were unable to proceed to their homes have been made as comfortable as possible at the hotels in Komoka and London.

The Crusade Against Whisky.

PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT.

NEW YORK, February 28.—Association Hall was not more than half filled to-night on the occasion of the lecture by Dr. Dio Lewis under the auspices of the Temperance ladies of the city. An admission fee of twenty-five cents was charged. Rufus T. Andrews, known to this community as a lawyer and politician and a recent convert to total abstinence was the only person of any note on the stage.

General MacMillen, President of the Temperance prayer meeting conducted the exercises. After prayer by Rev. Mr. Boole of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the singing of a hymn, Mr. MacMillen apologized for the small attendance which he attributed to the insufficiency of advertising. The charge for admission, he said, was made necessary owing to a debt of two hundred dollars recently incurred by his temperance prayer.

ADDRESS OF DIO LEWIS.

Dio Lewis was then introduced. He said he had been lecturing twenty years in the west, charging as a rule, but to-night he lectured without pay. He said there was danger of a division between the moral suasion and prohibitory classes of temperance men. He urged the education of the people up to such a moral altitude that a prohibitory law will be passed and accepted in every part of the country, but before such point is attained, prohibitory legislation is an obstacle to the growth of temperance. Dr. Lewis then told the story of the progress made by the women of the west in their crusade, and argued the question whether such course was practicable in large cities. He said better try it than talk about it; but meetings should not be free. The work also should be preceded by a few weeks of prayer for the religious element is the characteristic feature from first to last.

At the close of the doctor's address the doxology was sung and the benediction pronounced. In the course of the evening a number of temperance tracts were distributed.

The corresponding secretary and publishing agent of the National Temperance Society said to-day that several efforts had been made for a meeting of the managers of that institution, but it had been delayed by the absence or engagement of several prominent local officers. He thought the clergymen in this city could not be united in the prayer movement for the reason that many are not total abstainers. Some difficulty was found in all large cities, and had hindered the starting of the movement in Boston. The effort in the west seemed to have been heaven directed, and no one could say what the influence of woman and prayer might finally accomplish in this city.

At the Fulton street prayer meeting today the temperance question entered largely into the prayers and remarks offered. A member from Brooklyn stated the movement in that city was gaining strength every hour, and the conversion of drunkards and liquor sellers had begun in earnest. One liquor seller, who had for many years been notorious for wickedness, had given up his business and was now a praying Christian.

Harry Hill, owner of the Houston Street Varieties Theatre, being asked by some women if he would charge admission fee, writes that he will give his concert room without any charge, on Sunday next or any other Sunday following for the use of those really interested in the cause of true temperance, and even more than that, I will furnish the gas and orchestra for the occasion, and I will see that good order is preserved.

LIQUOR SEIZED.

BOSTON, February 28.—The State constables seized to-day fifteen hundred dollars worth of liquors at the Revere House.

THE CRUSADERS IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, February 28.—Demonstrations by temperance crusaders were made here to-day, but the women were not admitted to any saloons, and the police have been instructed to keep the side walks clear. The saloons visited yesterday were in full blast to-day, but the women held a meeting in a house in the vicinity, and attracting a crowd by singing and praying the saloons were soon closed.

CLEVELAND, February 28.—The temperance war has been started at Oberlin, Akron, Warren and other towns in northern Ohio, but as yet has made but slight progress.

SERIOUS THREATS MADE BY LIQUOR DEALERS.

RIPLEY, O., February 28.—The crusaders spent the day at Levana, two miles below here. One saloon located there, and one at Hillsboro Pike still hold out. The Levana dealer locked them out, and with the aid of a few German neighbors kept up songs and carousal indoors. Propertyholders have been notified that their houses will be fired if the crusaders continue work at Levana.

A PROSECUTOR SURRENDERS.

CINCINNATI, February 28.—Brandesberg, a liquor dealer at Oxford, Ohio, who has a petition pending to enjoin women from praying in front of his saloon surrendered to-day, poured out his liquor and signed the pledge. Bells were rung and great rejoicing ensued.

ALL THE SALOONS ORDERED CLOSED.

Judge Barlow, of Springfield, to-day ordered the Sheriff to close the saloons of Lagonda and Murray hotels as nuisances till the proprietors give bonds not to sell spiritnous liquors. At Lebanon, as the ladies of Marrow filed into the court house to the hearing of the injunction against them, all bells in the town were rung.

CHICAGO, February 28.—This afternoon a number of ladies went to the saloon under the Gault House on West Madison street, and after informing the proprietor of their purpose knelt down and offered several fervent prayers and afterwards sang a number of hymns. No indignity was offered them and they proceeded to the saloon on the corner of Lake and Halsted streets, where a similar programme was gone through with. Beyond attracting considerable crowds, idle men and boys, there was no perceptible effect produced by the demonstration which appears to have been rather an impromptu affair.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., February 28.—The women's determined and persistent war upon the saloon keepers of this city continues. Every day they are out re-visiting them, singing hymns, praying and pleading with them to abandon the business. Two weeks have passed since their warfare began, and yet not one saloon has been closed. The ladies, however, believe they are arousing a moral sentiment that will reap a rich reward before long.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 28.—The women of this city connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, have resolved to inaugurate a praying crusade, and will open the campaign at the Chamberlain saloon, on California street, the place of resort for stock brokers.

MEETING OF THE CATHOLIC ABSTINENCE UNION.

NEW HAVEN, March 1.—All the Catholic congregations of this city united at a public mass meeting this evening to promote the total abstinence movement as prescribed by the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, which has recently received the approval of Pope Pius IX. All the Catholic clergy of the city were on the platform, and over three thousand people in and around the hall. Rev. Dr. Carmody presided. James W. O'Brien, of New York, was the principal speaker. He said they had no faith in the women's war. The Union had enrolled fifty thousand tectotalers in the last two years, and would have two millions within the next two years. During the evening several hundred men signed the pledge.

PHILADELPHIA February 28.—A temperance meeting was held at the corner of Ninth and Spring Garden streets this afternoon. Speeches were made by Geo. K. Snyder, Dr. Leech, Alfred H. Love, Mrs. Ellis and others. In their remarks the speakers all gave encouragement to the crusade movement. Mrs. Ellis, in her address, alluded to the City Solicitor's opinion which is to the effect that saloon keepers are entitled to the protection of the law and said that should

THE BLOOD OF ONE WOMAN

be spilled in the cause it would be more disastrous than the fraternal blood shed by Cain, and that the whole country would be deluged. An immense meeting was also held this afternoon in Wood's Museum. Mrs. Dr. French said women would not enter the saloons, but would use moral suasion with runsellers. They will not block the sidewalks or do anything against the law. It was necesary to rise en masse. She called upon the Mayor to protect women in their pious duty. In the evening there was another meeting held, at which a number signed the pledge. Other meetings will be held during the week.

AN ACTIVE CRUSADE CONTEMPLATED.

COLUMBUS, March 1.—The Temperance prayer meetings to-day,

FINANCE AND TRADE.

S. Holmes & Sons, Bankers, No. 57 Market street, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

BONDS.

Gold	113
U. S. Bonds, 1881	119
Five-Twenties, 1862	117½
Five-Twenties, 1864	115½
Five-Twenties, 1865	115½
Five-Twenties, 1865, new issue	116
Five-Twenties, 1865, new issue	116
Five-Twenties, 1867	116½
Five-Twenties, 1868	116½
Ten-Forties	111½
Currency Sixes	118
Pennsylvania Sixes	104½

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee Bonds	64
Missouri Sixes	90
Tennessee, new	57
Virginia Sixes, old	40
Virginia Sixes, new	38
North Carolina, old	25
North Carolina, new	18

STOCKS.

Canton	70
Western Union Telegraph	74½
Quick Silver	36½
Adams Express	58
United States Express	76
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	65
American Express	45
United States Express	43½
Pacific Mail	42½
New York Central	104
Erie	43
Harlem	131
Michigan Central	97
Michigan Southern	94
Lake Shore	94
Illinois Central	134
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	97
Northwestern	84½
Northwestern preferred	84
Northwestern Consols	84½
Rock Island	104½
Milwaukee and St. Paul	42½
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	62½
Toledo and Wabash	47½
Fort Wayne	100
Chicago & Alton	96½
Ohio and Mississippi	20½
Terre Haute	8
Terre Haute preferred	30
C. C. and I. C	94½

CLOSING QUOTATIONS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Following are the closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. Coupons, 1881	119¾
Five-Twenties, 1862	117¾
Five-Twenties, 1864	115¾
Five-Twenties, 1865	115¾
Five-Twenties, 1865, new issue	116
Five-Twenties, 1867	116¼
Five-Twenties, 1868	116¼
Ten-Forties	111¾
Currency Sixes	118

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee Bonds	64
Missouri Sixes	90
Tennessee, new	57
Virginia Sixes, old	40
Virginia Sixes, new	38
North Carolina, old	25
North Carolina, new	18

STOCKS.

Canton	70¾
Western Union Telegraph	74½
Quick Silver	36½
Adams Express	58
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	65
American Express	45
United States Express	43½
Pacific Mail	42½
New York Central	104
Erie	43
Erie preferred	74
Harlem	130½
Harlem preferred	140
Michigan Central	97
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	97½
Northwestern common	84½
Northwestern preferred	94
Rock Island	104½
New Jersey Central	108
St. Paul common	42¾
St. Paul preferred	62½
Toledo and Wabash	47½
Toledo and Wabash preferred	70
Fort Wayne	100
Terre Haute	8
Terre Haute preferred	30
R. I. and S. F	20
Chicago and Alton	104½
Chicago and Alton preferred	107½
Ohio and Mississippi	20½
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati	120
Burlington and Quincy	130
Lake Shore	95¾
Panama	120½
Illinois Central	134
Union Pacific	94
Central Pacific	95
Hartford and Erie	8½
Delaware & Lackawana	109

THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, March 5, 1874.

REMARKS—The market since our last has presented little that is either new or important. The demand for certain leading articles is improving, whilst trade, on the whole, presents a more healthy appearance. Country buyers are beginning to arrive, and are on the lookout to see where they can put their money to the best advantage. Our rivers are on the decline; there is, however, sufficient water for all ordinary purposes; freights, we regret to say, continue scarce; boats have to wait some time before procuring a trip. Butter—The market was decidedly firm, with a good trade demand for all choice lots at the highest prices that have ruled for a long time. Bacon—The demand was fair and sales regular; the leading houses have a good supply on hand, and have made extensive arrangements for meeting the wants of the market during the heated term. Flour—The market was a shade easier; holders were more anxious to sell; in some instances concessions were made in order to effect sales; the stock in first hands is considered ample for all ordinary purposes. Apples—The receipts have fallen off, and so has the demand; prices, however, have undergone no quotable change. Cheese is very firm, with an active market; prices have further advanced; stocks are light.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received since our last:

Flour, bbls	2,137	Apples, bbls	234
Corn, sks	502	Wheat, sks	850
Barley, sks	340	Butter, pkgs	118
Oats sks	542	Bacon, tcs	230
Bacon, pcs	7,500	Potatoes, bush	1,478

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted. From store the usual advance is obtained:

APPLE BUTTER—The firmness that has ruled for some time continues; the sales were liberal at 65@75c per gallon as per quality.

ASHES—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article; the demand was restricted and prices are unchanged; we omit figures.

APPLES—The arrivals for some days have been light, and so was the demand; prices have been uniform for some time; we quote common to fair $2 50@3 per bbl; prime to choice $4@4 50 per bbl.

ALE—The market was fair with a good local demand; the present rates are: India ale $11 per bbl; porter $10; XX ale $10; X ale $9, half barrels in proportion. Bass' English ale is in good supply; prices are without change.

BEANS—The firmness that has ruled for some time continues; dealers report trade healthy and a good many lots changing hands; we quote common to medium $2@2 25, prime to choice navy $2 40@2 50 per bushel.

BAGGING—Penn mill in good supply; the rates are: 2 bush. 35c; 2 ½ bush. 42c; 3 bush. 50c.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—The supply keeps pace with the demand; sales ¼lb cans per dozen $1 60; ½lb do. $3; 3lb do. $5 per dozen.

BEESWAX—With a falling off in the receipts the market was a shade firmer; we note sales at 26@30c.

BUTTER—We can report a firm market and a good demand particularly for the better grades; the present rates are: fair to medium 25@30c; prime to choice 35@43c; some fancy lots were held at 45c per lb.

BROOM CORN—The demand was fair and sales regular; red 5½@6¼c; green 7@8c; Hurl @10c per lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull; prices nominal at 4@4½c per lb.

COUNTRY BACON—Hams 9½@10¼c; shoulders 6@7c; clear sides 8@8½c; ribbed 7@7½c.

CRANBERRIES—Market firm, with an improved demand; sales at $12@15 per bbl.

CEMENT—Trade was fair; we quote Cumberland $2 50; Cleveland, Tobbl; calcined 0@3 75 for

er 6½@7c; naps 11c;

d is improved; s corn $2 25 25@

CHEESE—The market was firm, with a good local demand; sales Ohio Factory, in a jobbing way, 17@17½c; New York Goshen 18@18½ per lb.

EGGS—Market steady, with sales at 21@22c per dozen.

FLOUR—The market was a quiet one, but prices are unchanged; we continue to quote spring wheat at $7 00@7 25; red winter $8 00@8 25; white wheat $9 00@9 75. Rye flour $5 50@5 75 per barrel.

GRAIN—The market was dull. There was a large falling off in the receipts. Wheat nominal; red $1 55@1 60; white $1 65@1 70. The mills are not purchasing just now. Oats quiet; the asking rates are; mixed 52@53c; white 54@55c. Corn dull and prices are unchanged, but tending downward; ear 67@68c; shelled 67@70c per bushel. Rye quiet and unchanged at $1@1 05. Barley is too unsettled to quote.

GROCERIES—The market taken as a whole could not be called an active one; buyers were shy, and were taking hold sparingly, merely to meet their current wants. So far as values are concerned, we have but few changes to note. Coffee seems to be gaining a little strength. The following are the latest figures:

Coffee—Choice Rio 31@32c; good to prime 30@31c; fair 28@29c; Roasted one pound packages 35c; loose 34½c.

Sugars—Patent cut loaf 12¼c; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated 11¼c; Standard A 10¼c; B 10¼c; Ex. C 10c; Circle C 9¾c; Franklin Extra C 9¼c; Franklin No. 2 Extra C 9¼; American Extra C, 9c; Yellow Sugars 8@9c, as to quality.

Molasses—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 80c; fair to prime old 70@75c.

Syrups—Extra white drips 70c; sugar drips 60c; amber 60@65c; lower grades 35@40c, as to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9¼c; Patna 8½c; Rangoon 8@8¼c.

Candles—Mould candles 11½c; sterine 14c; star do. 19c.

Soaps—Babbitt's soap 10c; Bell's Buffalo soap $6 75 per box; Proctor & Gamble's German 7½c; extra wax 7c; superior 6c; Woman's Friend $5 50; old rosin 5c; scrubbing 4c.

Oat Meal—Per keg $4 50; per barrel $8 50. Pearl barley, Nos. 3 and 4 7½c per pound.

FISH—The firmness we have before noted has been maintained. The following are the ruling prices: Extra No. 1 new Mackerel $34. No. 1 mess Mackerel $32. Extra No. 1 Shore Mackerel $23. No. 1 Bay Mackerel $20. Extra No. 2 Shore Mackerel $18. No. 2 large Bay Mackerel $17. Large No. 3 Bay Mackerel $16@16 50. Medium No. 3 Mackerel $12. Split Labrador Herring $8,50. Split Shore Herring $8. Round Shore Herring $7. Smoked Bloater Herring $2. Whitefish per half barrel $7 75. Lake Trout per half barrel $7. Lake George's Codfish per 100 lbs. $6 50; medium do. $6; large Grand Bank Codfish $5 25; medium do. $5. Lake Herring, half barrels, $4 75; quarter barrels, $2 62½.

HAY—The receipts by water continue large; prices are weak but no lower; we note sales of baled at $18, 20@22 per ton, wagon hay sold at a variety of prices.

HOMINY—We continue to quote at $5 00@5 50 per barrel.

MILL FEED—The demand is improving; prices have advanced; bran $1 00@1 10 per cwt; middlings $1 40@1 50.

ONIONS—Are in good supply with sales at $6 00@7 00 per bushel.

POTATOES—Under more liberal receipts the market was less firm; we quote nominally at $1 20@1 25 per bushel from first hands; from store $1 30@1 35 per bushel.

POULTRY—The receipts have fallen off; we quote dressed chickens 11@13c per lb; ducks 14@15c; turkey 13@16c per lb.

MAPLE SYRUP AND SUGAR—Sales of the former at $1 50@1 75 per gallon; sugar in grain 14@15c per lb.

PROVISIONS—Market steady; sugar cured hams 12½c; shoulders 9¼c; plain 8c; breakfast bacon 12c; dried beef 10½c; beef tongues $7 50 per dozen; rib sides 9½c; short rib 9½c; clear 10c; mess pork $16 50 per bbl; ham sausage 10c; lard tierces 10¼c; half barrels 10¾c; buckets 11¼c.

RAGS—Steady at 2¾@3c per lb.

SALT—Sales by the car load at $1 60; in a jobbing way $1 80@1 85 per bbl.

SEEDS—Flaxseed scarce and sells readily at $2 20@2 25; clover—dull at $5 25@5 75; timothy $3 50@3 75 per bushel.

WHISKY—Sales of Highwines at 98c@$1 per gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, March 5, 1874.

REMARKS—The oil market continues dull, and sales were reported at a decline. At certain locations in the oil regions the market was decidedly in favor of buyers, who were not anxious to take any advantage of the situation; the sales were not large. Below will be found all the information we could ascertain:

CRUDE.

The market was dull, and prices were very unsatisfactory, at least to parties that want to sell. The following sales were made at

PARKER'S.

3,000	bbls Union	$1 85
1,000	do do	1 75
1,000	bbls United	1 75
2,000	do do	1 82½

Later in the day prices declined further.

REFINED.

We have not a single new feature to note in regard to this article; it just takes the same amount per gallon to pay for oil as ten days since, viz: 13½c free on cars at works.

Philadelphia—Dull at 14¾c spot; 14¾@15c for March; 15¼c for April; May 16¼c.

New York—Prices steady at 15½@15¾c.

OIL BARRELS

Market quiet and prices unchanged; City $1 70; Country, $1 65.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, March 4.—The Herald says: The petroleum markets were not much changed from previous quotations. On the upper road the market opened at $2, and closed firm at $2 02½. The market at Parker's closed at $1 85½ for Union and $1 82½ for United. The home refined market was 8½c in bulk and 13½c in barrels. Benzine in bulk $1 50@1 75. Sales:

UPPER ROAD.

1,000	bbls spot	$2 00
2,500	do do	2 02½

PARKER'S.

1,000	do Union	1 75
3,000	do do	1 85
1,000	do United	1 75
2,000	do do	1 82½

NEW YORK, March 4.—Closing of the 3d. Crude in bulk held a trifle firmer but quiet at 7½@7¼c; refined steady at 15½@15¾c; cases 21c; naptha firm at 8¾c. Philadelphia in moderately active inquiry; refined 14¾c for first half March; 15c last half; rumored sale of 5,000 bbls first half March at 14¾c; sales rumored of 3,000 bbls spot at 14½c.

TIDIOUTE, March 4.—Market very quiet at $1 65@1 70.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, March 4.—Market dull; nothing doing, at $1 85@1 90.

ROUSEVILLE, March 4.—Market quiet and nothing doing; held at $1 85.

OIL CITY, March 4.—Market weak at $1 85.

PARKER'S LANDING, March 4.—Market quiet; nothing doing; we can quote but nominal figures; Union $1 75; other lines $1 70.

TITUSVILLE, March 4.—Market very quiet; no sales, but about $2 is the ruling bid.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—Market dull; S. W. 14¾c spot; crude not quoted; cases 20c; sales none. Futures—March 14¾@15c; April 15½c; May 16@16¼c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, March 5, 1874.

CATTLE.

The run of cattle this week has been rather heavy of through stock intended for the eastern trade, and fair of cattle for this market. The quality of cattle on sale at this time are principally the medium and lower grades, some stock cattle being among the offerings. There is a good demand for stockers by farmers from Washington and Greene counties. There are not many eastern buyers here yet, and trade has not fairly opened, in fact not enough cattle selling on which to base quotations, stockers selling at prices ranging from $4 50 to $5, according to kind and quality; bulls from $3 to $4 50.

SHEEP.

The run of sheep has been heavy, and the market was moderately active; the tendency, however, was to lower figures. The quality of the offerings was fair, and should the run continue as heavy as at present we may look for a tumble in prices, as the supply is somewhat in excess of the demand. We noticed some eastern dealers on hand, who were purchasing sparingly. The following are the present rates:

PRICES.

Extra 100 lbs fine wool		$6 75@6 85
Prime 95 lbs	" "	6 40@6 50
Prime 90 lbs	" "	6 00@6 25

Common sold at a variety of prices.

HOGS.

The arrivals of hogs this week were fair, and in quality medium and common grades principally. Yesterday trade was moderately active, but prices were from ¼ to ¾c lower than last week, the very best selling at $6 40. To-day there is no demand for prime hogs for shipment to Philadelphia. Several loads went east on commission, which were offered at $6 25, but no buyers found for them. Trade on New York hogs moderately active, but the supply was rather in excess of the demand. Following are about the figures at which the different grades are held.

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia	$6 30
Prime "	6 20@6 25
Prime Yorkers	5 75
Fair "	5 50
Common	5 00@5 25

ALLEGHENY LIVESTOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, March 5, 1874.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle this week by the different railroads centering at the Allegheny Yards were seventy-one car loads, about fifteen of which were stock cattle intended for Washington county, and the balance for sale here. In addition to the above there were small droves from Washington, Beaver, Butler and Mercer counties, making in all probably some fifty-eight cars, or about eleven hundred head, as the total offerings. The market opened up at about seven o'clock slow, and continued so for a short time. About nine o'clock trade was active on good grades, and continued so until the close. Prices, compared last week, were a shade better on all grades and kinds. Prime cattle, of which the supply was light, was in the best demand, and about ten o'clock the yards were cleared of this grade. Common stock were in good good supply, and would have sold slow but for the fact that several drovers had orders for stockers, and they purchased all the thin cattle fit for said purposes. There were several loads of cattle brought to Allegheny bought for Washington county farmers, and which went direct there, and were not included in the offerings here. On the whole, trade was considered a shade better than last week, at least prices were more and a shade higher.

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lb steers fine and smooth	$7 00
Extra 1,300	6 50@6 75
Extra 1,200	6 00@6 25
Prime 1,100 do	5 50@5 75
Good 1,000	5 00@5 25
Common	4 25@4 75
Bulls, cows, etc	3 00@5 00

SHEEP.

The run of sheep this week was light, about 300 head comprising the total offerings. Trade for good stock was active from the opening until the close of the market. Prime sheep, 100 pounds average, sold as high as $7 50 per cwt.; common, not under good 90 pounds sheep, $6 25@6 75; fair, 80 to 85 pounds sheep, $6 00@6 35.

HOGS.

The run of hogs was light, most all in the hands of regular dealers. Market slow but prices steady, ranging from $6 00 to $6 75 per cwt.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Money was easy at 3@4 per cent. Sterling at $4 83½ for sixty days, and $4 87 for sight. Customs receipts $293,000.

Gold closed at 112, after selling at 112¼@111¾. Carrying rates 2 to 4 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $312,000. Clearings $29,000,000. Governments active but lower. State bonds nominal.

Stocks opened active and weak, and declined ¼ to 2¾ per cent. up to midday. A large short interest was put out, but during the last hour of business the market turned from bear to bull, and with an active buying demand for leading shares. Prices advanced ½ to 1½ per cent, and in some cases opening prices were not only reached, but passed. Rock Island and Northwestern suffered the greatest decline. The market closed strong. Sales between ten and two o'clock amounted to 213,000 shares, of which 29,000 were Western Union, 16,500 Union Pacific, 15,000 Wabash, 7,500 Pacific Mail, 9,000 Ohios, 16,500 New York Central, 7,000 St. Paul, 54,500 Lake Shore, 17,500 Rock Island, 23,000 Northwestern common and 4,500 preferred.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Cotton dull at 16c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Whisky a shade firmer at 96@96½c. Wheat quiet; No. 2 spring $1 49@1 51; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 51@1 52; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 56@1 57; rejected spring $1 42@1 43. Rye dull at 96c@$1 02. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn a shade easier; new western mixed 79½@81; white western 77@80c. Oats quiet and firm; mixed western 61¼@63c; white 62½@64c. Hay heavy at $1@1 04. Hop 20@25c. Coffee steady at 25@25½c. Sugar firm at 7¼@7¾c. Molasses and rice unchanged. Petroleum heavy; crude 6¾c; refined 15¼@15½c. Leather unchanged. Wool firm at 40@65c. Pork firm at $15 50. Beef and cut meats unchanged; middles firmer at 8½@8¾c. Lard steadier at 9 3-16@9 5-16c. Butter firm at 25@40c. Cheese firm at 11@16¾c.

DRY GOODS.

Business was quiet to-day with commission houses and jobbing trade was only moderately active. Market for cotton goods was somewhat unsettled and medium grade bleached shirtings weak with price reductions on a few makes. Cottonades fairly active. Prints in moderate request. Ginghams in fair demand. Worsted shawls selling freely. Kentucky jeans rather more active.

CHICAGO, March 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No. 1 spring $1 20½; No. 2 $1 19¾; seller April $1 24½; seller May No. 3 $1 13½@1 14½; rejected $1 08. Corn steady and in moderate demand; No. 2 mixed 59½c fresh; cash 59½@59¾c; seller April 63¼c; seller May rejected 54½. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 42¼c cash; 43¼c April. Rye steady and in moderate demand; No. 1 fresh 85c. Barley dull and unchanged. Pork steady and in moderate demand $14 25 cash; $14 45 seller April. Bulk meats, demand good at full prices; shoulders 5¾c; short rib middles 7¾c. Whisky steady and in moderate demand; 92c bid; 93c asked.

CINCINNATI, March 4.—Cotton steady at 15¾c. Flour, wheat, corn and Barley dull but unchanged. Oats steady at 44@51c. Rye steady at $1 01. Pork active at $14 50. Lard—demand fair and market firm; steam 8¼@8½c; kettle 8¾@8¾c. Bulk meats firmer; shoulders 5¼c; clear rib 7¼c; clear 7¾@7¾c. Bacon firmer; shoulders 5¾c; clear rib 8¼@8¾c; clear 8¾c. Whisky—strong at 90c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—Flour dull; superfine $5 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $6 50@7 50. Wheat quiet; red $1 60@1 65. Rye steady at 90c. Corn in firm demand; yellow 76c. Oats dull at 57@58c. Crude petroleum 11¼c; refined 14¾@14¾c. Whisky steady at 97c.

BALTIMORE, March 4.—Flour in good demand and unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1 50@1 65. Corn firm at 80c. Oats steady and firm at 55@58c. Rye quiet at 90c. Provisions and coffee unchanged. Butter easier; western roll 40@42c; tub 40@43c. Whisky nominal at 97½c.

MEMPHIS, March 4.—Cotton dull and unchanged. Flour dull at $5 50@9 50. Corn active at 75@76c. Oats dull at 58c. Pork dull at $16. Lard dull and unchanged. Bacon dull and nominal at 7, 8¾@9c.

LOUISVILLE, March 4.—Cotton easier at 14½c. Flour and grain quiet and unchanged. Provisions dull. Pork $14 50. Bulk shoulders 5¾c; clear rib 7¾c; clear 7¾c. Bacon shoulders 6¾c; clear rib 8½c; clear 8¾c. Lard 9¼@9¾c. Whisky 89½c.

TOLEDO, March 4.—Flour, corn and oats quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and prices have declined; No. 3 white Wabash $1 47; amber Michigan $1 47½; seller March $1 54; seller June $1 56½; No. 2 red $1 43.

BOSTON, March 4.—Wool firm. Prices well sustained. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces extra and double extra 55@57c. Wisconsin and Michigan fleeces 50 to 53c. Maine and eastern superfines 53@58c. Combing and delaine wool quiet and firm at 55@60c.

OSWEGO, March 4.—Wheat quiet; white Canada held at $1 80@1 85. Corn quiet at 78c. Barley inactive; Canada held at $1 03.

CLEVELAND, March 4.—Grain inactive but steady and unchanged. Petroleum dull and unchanged.

NASHVILLE, March 4.—Cotton, flour, grain and provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm at 95c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 4.—Consols for money 92¼@92¾; account 92¼@92½; 5-20s, '65, 109½; 5-20s, '67, 109¾; 10-40s, 103¼; new 5s, 104¾; New York Central, 95; Erie 42; preferred 67.

Tallow 37s 6d. Turpentine 33s 6d@35s 9d.

PARIS, March 4.—Rentes 59f 70c.

FRANKFORT, March 4.—5-20s '62, 98¾.

LIVERPOOL, March 4.—Cotton dull at 7¾@8¼s. Sales of 12,000 bales; American 7,700, speculation and export 2,000.

Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Pork 61s. Lard 42s 6d. Others unchanged.

PITTSBURGH COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, March 2, 1874.

Braziers' Copper, over 12 lb sheets, (or 1 2-3 lb per square foot)	35c
Braziers' Copper, for 12 oz and over 12 oz	35c
All sheet Copper, 12 oz per square foot and under	41c
Circles Copper, less than 24 inches diameter	35c
Circles Copper, 24 inches diameter and over	35c
Sagging and Pattern Sheets	35c
Sheathing Copper, 14 by 48 inches) over 12 oz	35c
Locomotive Fire Box Sheets and Bolts	35c
Yellow Metal	30c
Copper Bottoms	Prices furnished on application
Copper Bottoms, O'Neill's patent	
Copper Bottoms, Hazleton's patent	
Brass Kettles, (less 2c per lb, for over 500 lbs)	40@41

O'NEILL'S PATENT PLANISHED COPPER.

Sheathing size, 14x48 by the case	39c
Sheathing size, 14x48 less than case	41c
Boiler sizes, 6 in. 14x60	
7 and 8 in. 14x52, by the case	43c
not over 20 in. 14x56, less than case	41c
inches wide, 9 in. 14x60	
Sheets over 20 inches wide	43
All sheets lighter than 12 oz, under 20 in. wide	43
All sheets lighter than 12 oz, over 20 in. wide	47

HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, March 5, 1874.

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and	35@38c	Oak harness, best city	39@40c
Oak sole, heavy	40@42c	Oak harness, country	36@38c
Oak sole, Spanish	36@38c	Bridle, fair to good	44@46c
Oak, slaughter in rough	31@33c	Band leather, ☞ lb	39@44c
Red sole B A mid	35@36c	Hand leather, ☞ lb	39@44c
Red sole B A heavy	36@38c	Wax calf	90@1 20
Red sole Dongola	31@33c	Wax kip	80@1 10
Shoe skirting	42@43c	Waxed upper ☞ ft	27@28c
Saddler's skirting	43@44c	No. 1 pad skins ☞ doz	$6 50@7 00
Black bridle, ☞ doz	$44@50		

HIDES.

Green salted all weights	8@9 c	Green salt calf	10 @12 c
Green butchers'		Green butch's do	8@10 c
Green Slat'r	6@8 c	Dry flint hides, nominal	20 @22 c
Green salt kip	10@12 c		

OIL AND TALLOW.

Pure Labrador	58@70c
Straits ☞ gal	80@85c
traits, best	70@75c
Bank Oil	
Tallow	8½ @9c

LAMP CHIMNEY MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, March 5, 1874.

	Per doz
Sun No 0, straight or bulb	$ 85
Sun No 1, straight or bulb, 4 oz	90
Sun No 1, straight or bulb, nail drivers or 7 oz	1 25
Sun No 2, straight or bulb	1 50
Excelsior Sun Hinge No 0	85
Excelsior Sun Hinge No 1, 4 oz	90
Excelsior Sun Hinge No 2	1 25
Old Style No 0, round or fire proof	85
Old Style No 1, round or fire proof, 4 oz	90
Old Style No 1, round or fire proof, short	1 25
Old Style No 1, round or fire proof, nail drivers	1 25
Old Style No 2, round or fire proof	1 50
Old Style No 2, round or fire proof, short	1 50
Old Style No 3, round or fire proof	1 75
Old Style No 5, round or fire proof, short	1 90
Light House	80
Crown	80
Locomotive Head Light Chimney, net	2 00
Solar or Lard Oil Chimney, net	1 00
Gas Chimney	1 0

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC

OFFICE OF THE POST, March 5, 1874.

Pure in lots of 2,000 lbs in oil	11½ c
Pure in lots of 500 lbs in oil	12 c
Fancy brands	8 @10 c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	@11½c
Orange mineral	@14½c
Pure red lead	@11 c
Painters' red lead	@10 c
Litharge	9½@10 c
Selected zinc, ground in oil	11 c
Vieille Montagne Co.'s French zinc	15 c
Blue paint, ground in oil	8 @11 c
Putty	3¾@

PITTSBURGH GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, March 5, 1874.

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET—SINGLE STRENGTH.

	2d Quality.	1st Quality.	Dbl. Sth
6x 8 to 7x 9		$ 5 75	$ 8 00
7x10 to 8x10	$ 00	6 5	9 00
8x11 to 10x13	6 50	7 25	10 00
8x14 to 10x15	7 25	8 00	12 00
11x14 to 12x17		8 75	14 00
12x18 to 14x20		9 25	16 00
14x22 to 16x24		10 00	18 00
16 to 18x30		11 00	19 00
20x28 to 24x34		13 00	21 00
24x28 to 24x36		14 00	24 00
24x34 to 26x40		15 00	26 00
28x28 to 28x44		16 00	28 00
28x46 to 30x48		18 00	26 00
30x50 to 32x52			42 00
32x54 to 34x56			45 0
34x58 to 34x60			
36x60 to 40x60			

All orders received after this date will be charged at these prices. Orders taken by agents are subject to approval of manufacturers when received. Discount of 60 a65c per cent. to the trade.

FAMILY MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE POST, March 5, 1874

MEATS.

Beef, sirloin steak, ☞ lb	20c
Beef, round steak, ☞ lb	18c
Fresh mutton, ☞ lb	10@12c
Fresh lamb, ☞ lb	10@12c
Fresh veal, ☞ lb	10@12c
Fresh pork, ☞ lb	12@15c
Corned beef, ☞ lb	10c
Ham, ☞ lb	18c
Pickled pork, ☞ lb	10c
Dried beef, ☞ lb	20c
Breakfast bacon, ☞ lb	14@16c
Sausage meat, ☞ lb	12½c

FISH.

Lake fish, ☞ lb	10 c

POULTRY.

Chickens, per pair	60@70c
Ducks, per pair	$1 00
Turkeys	$1 00@2 00

FRUITS AND BERRIES.

Apples, per half peck	20@25c
Lemons, ☞ dozen	25@50c
Oranges, ☞ dozen	40@75c
Malaga Grapes ☞ lb	35c
Cranberries, per quart	15c

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, per peck	35c
Sweet potatoes, per half peck	30c
Turnips, per half peck	15c
Carrots, per bunch	5c
Onions, per half peck	40c
Beets, per bunch	6c
Cabbages, per head	5@15c
Parsnips, ☞ bunch	10c
Celery, 3 bunches	25c

BUTTER.

Prime to choice yellow print, per lb	40@50c
Choice yellow roll, per lb	30@35c
Ordinary to good do, per lb	20@25c
Cheese, per lb	20c
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	25c

PITTSBURGH NAIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, March 5, 1874.

CUT NAILS, BRADS, SPIKES, ETC.

	Per keg.
10d to 60d nails, fence and brads	$4 25
8d and 9d " " "	4 50
6d and 7d " " "	4 75
4d and 5d nails	5 00
3d nails	5 75
2d nails	7 00

FINE BLUED.

3d	$7 25
2d	8 00

CASING.

10d to 30d	5 50
8d and 9d	5 25
6d and 7d	5 75

FINISHING.

10d to 30d	5 75
8d	6 00
6d	6 25
4d	6 50

CLINCH.

Clinch nails	$6 00

CUT SPIKES.

3 to 6 inch	4 50

BARREL.

¾ inch	7 25
⅞ inch	6 00
1 inch	5 75
1¼ inch	6 25
1¼ inch	6 00
1½ inch	5 50
1½ inch	5 25

12½c per keg off lots of 100 kegs and over.

Terms—Note or acceptance at 60 days, with exchange on New York, or discount of two per cent. for cash, if remitted within ten days from date of invoice. Payments to be made in New York exchange, United States treasury notes, or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than fifty dollars.

WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES

OFFICE OF THE POST, March 5, 1874

Manufacturers' rivised price list of wrought iron pipe, adopted September 9, 1873:

Inside diameter. Inches.	Plain Iron pipe. Per foot.	Galvanized pipe. Per foot.	Weight of pipe. Per foot.
BUTT ELDED.			
⅛	10	22	24
¼	10	22	42
⅜	12	22	56
½	15	24	85
¾	20	32	1 12
1	29	45	1 67
1¼	39	60	2 23
1½	50	85	2 69
LAP WELDED.			
2	70	1 15	3 66
2½	1 10	1 80	5 77
3	1 50	2 30	7 54
3½	1 85	3 00	9 05
4	2 50	3 50	10 72
4½	2 75	4 00	12 40
5	3 20	4 75	14 56
6	4 50	6 00	18 77
7	6 00		23 41
8	7 00		28 35
9	10 00		
10	12 00		40 64

Terms, net cash. Payments to be made in New York Exchange, United States Treasury Notes, or their equivalent. Liberal discount to the trade.

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, March 5, 1873.

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, per M	$65 00
First common	55 00
Second common	30 00
Third common	25 00
Sheeting	20 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	20 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First common, ☞ M	$60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring boards	34 00
Partition boards	45 00
Shelving on both sides	34 00
Shelving on one side	32 00
Plow and drop weatherboarding	34 00
Moulded weatherboarding	37 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	34 00
Half-inch patent planed	25 00
Half-inch patent unplaned	20 00
Twelve-inch vertical, with stripes	32 00
Oak